PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,639—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* PERSIA	7,951	S. Barcham	16th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Perfitt	22nd "
* PENINSULAR	5,594	T. Leigh	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	S. Barcham	6th Sept.
* EGYPT	7,912	J. Chellew	13th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	R. H. Gordon	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5,594	T. Leigh	27th "
M. L. EGYPT	7,912	J. Chellew	4th Oct.
* ORIENTAL	5,584	F. N. Tillard	11th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5,294	T. Leigh	18th "
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	25th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th August, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman	4,194	1st Oct. 1902.
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,119	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 960.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b MARIA VALERIK	C. Bellen	4225	17th Aug
a NIPPON	Kaiserberger	6500	25th Oct
a TRIESTE	R. Mecozzi	5095	25th Nov.

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 598-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross sea Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	23rd Aug.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	3,771	23rd Aug., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Saloon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 13th August, 1902.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti.	15th Aug., 1902.
Doo. BALDUINO	4,580	E. Denegri.	15th Sept., 1902.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti.	15th Oct., 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 907-8	" 550	

Above fares include the Coal primage of ten per cent.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 820; 2nd Class, Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

S. S. BESAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th August, 1902.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 37.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain T. MURAI, 3,282 tons, WILL SAIL for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 17th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 8th August, 1902.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY the 15th August, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 19th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on THURSDAY, the 21st August, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Feo, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 3rd September.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMU.

S. S. "PALITANA" 2,998 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 23rd August.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 23rd August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th August, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co, London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

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PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 15th May, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Charbonnel	28th Aug. 1902.
TONKIN	6,383	Schmitz	25th Sept. 1902.
OCEANIEN	4259	Remes	23rd Oct. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Remes, to sail on or about 20th August, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. SULTAN	2,381	Ahrens	18th August 1902
S. S. SAFARI	1,432	Tepe	1st Sept. 1902

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 25th July, 1902.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S.S. "HIROSHIMA MARU" from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in Dock (K. Shed Princes Dock). All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on packages warehoused or removed from the landing shed.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 8th August 1902.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

19, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION, ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers FOR TERMS APPLY TO VINCENT AND COMPANY.

FEVERS! MALARIA!! PLAGUE!!!

DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT).

TRADE MARK.

A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE FOR MALARIA AND INFLUENZA, INTERMITTANT, JUNGLE and BILIOUS FEVERS.

Fevers of all types and at all stages, and a mild attack of Plague.

It is without its equal in persistent and protracted Ague, and a short trial proves its efficacy.

Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC promises all important advantages over other fabrique, that it may be administered when the Fever is on or off and it does not produce any unpleasant symptoms which frequently follow the use of other Fever Remedies.

AS A PREVENTIVE

People residing in such places where there is an epidemic of Plague or in low damp places or frequenting the malarious districts are strongly advised to keep a bottle of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC with them and take a small dose of it every day before going out on duty.

It is quite harmless and can be given to a child with safety.

This remedy has been tried over 25 years with success.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

PROPRIETORS:

M. T. MADON & CO., CHEMISTS,

24, 26, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

Can be had at Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and all other respectable Chemists.

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ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

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CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. R. Watson's BRAND.

" Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crauk Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Separate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the title of TEPEZZA. The New Brain and Nerve Food. ZARCOLA. The Extraordinary Blood Purifier. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of Badness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations usually their own manufacture, for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effective means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., &c. Observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and is a boon to all. Price 10 annas Post Free.

TOILET PREPARATIONS FOR THE HAIR.

THESE valuable preparations have been widely known in India for very many years and are everywhere appreciated.

	Per Bottle Rs. a.
VEGETABLE HAIR OIL	0 12
COCOANUT " "	0 12
ROSE " "	0 12
CANTHARIDINE "	1 8
LIME JUICE and GLYCERINE	0 14
KRINOLEIN	1 6
ORIENTAL DOUCHE	1 6
ROSEMARY HAIR WASH	1 4
AMERICAN BAY RUM HAIR WASH	1 4
BRILLIANTINE	1 0

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BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

All prices in the current catalogue of Treacher & Co. are REDUCED 10 PER CENT, with the exception of Stores, already revised, Wines, Beers and Medicines.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

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KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

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ONE ENGLISH-BUILT C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London.

New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styles neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM.

HOM. POOR DISPENSARY,

P. O. KANKANADY, MANGALORE, S. C,

Mother Tinctures, powders and high dilutions Schussler's Tissue Remedies, all at 2 as. per dram. Externals, pills and low dilutions, at 1½ as. per dram.

	Rs. a. p.
A box of the 30 principal medicines	2 12 0
In 1 dram phials	3 4 0
In 2 dram phials	6 0 0
Manual of Homœpathy	3 4 0
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Schwabe	0 8 0
Homœpathic Guide, by Dr. Luyties	0 8 0
Biochemic Guide, by Dr. Luyties	0 8 0
Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M. D.	4 0 0

THE SOLERI-BELLOTI SPECIFICS, AT 4 ANNAS PER TUBE.

A box of the 33 Specifics	7 0 0
A small trial box of the 16 principal remedies	2 8 0
Guide for the same	4 0 0

N.B.—All the profits go to the Lepar Asylum Hospital, and the Poor House.

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PREMIER BICYCLES are Free-Wheels.

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PREMIER BICYCLES are superbly finished mounts.

PREMIER BICYCLES are manufactured under the most skilled labour obtainable.

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PREMIER BICYCLES details receive as much care in their construction as the most important.

PREMIER BICYCLES embody the most recent improvements.

PREMIER BICYCLES are not Premier in name only but Premier in reputation.

PREMIER BICYCLES wearing powers and ease in running are unsurpassed.

PREMIER BICYCLES are offered with the belief that they cover everything likely to be desired by any class of rider.

PREMIER BICYCLES have been manufactured for His Majesty King Edward VII.

PREMIER BICYCLES are the lightest, strongest, most durable and most elegant Machines on the Market.

An extensive list of Patrons and Patronesses embracing, Royalty, the Nobility, Gentry, etc., will be mailed free to any address on application.

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MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

A PERFECT SMOKE.

THE

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" BRAND ARE PACKED IN

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Extra large, 5 inches Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in, Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 3, 3½ in, Rs. 27-8
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in, Rs. 29-0	"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

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ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

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THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

RAILWAY GUIDE

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price: Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

GRAND FOOTBALL MATCH.

OXFORD LIGHT INFANTRY

vs.

B. A., COLABA,

ON

THE COOPERAGE,

TO-DAY, AT 5-20 p. m.

ADMISSION TO THE RESERVED ENCLOSUSE, Re. 1.

TENDERS

ARE INVITED for the SUPPLY of "GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES" and "PORTLAND CEMENT," for Ahmedabad Drainage Works. For particulars please refer to the SECRETARY, Ahmedabad Municipality.

THE KHANGAON COTTON PRESSING COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE.—In accordance with a resolution passed at the Adjourned Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 14th day of August, 1902, a DIVIDEND of Rs (25)-Twenty-five per Share free of Income Tax, being 6¼ per cent on the paid up Capital, will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 121, Meadow Street, on and after Tuesday, the 19th day of August, 1902, to the Registered Shareholders standing on the Register on the 13th day of August, 1902, on the production of Share-Certificates.

By Order of the Board,
BREUL & Co.
Secretaries and Managers,
THE KHANGAON COTTON PRESSING Co., Ld.,
Bombay, 14th August, 1902.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 18th instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

WE, the UNDERSIGNED, REQUEST that THOSE GUESTS who have RECEIVED INVITATIONS from Government to the BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CAMP, at DELHI, WILL KINDLY COMMUNICATE WITH US, REGARDING THEIR REQUIREMENTS, as we have undertaken the Management of the Camp. Very early intimation should be given,

McCAUSLAND & CO.
1, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong

No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRAND COMPETITION OF PRIZES.

PRIZE TICKETS will be given FREE of cost only UP TO THE 13TH SEPTEMBER 1902.
AND
THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON THE 20TH SEPTEMBER 1902.
ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"
in the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

Rs. 5,000

DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers

—OF A—
SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 12 LINED,
—OR A—
GENTS SILVER WATCH, 16 LINED, RS. 8.
WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.
These watches are well-finished and
WELL WORTH THE MONEY
—OR AN—
ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including, breakage of mainsprings, and oil etc.,

—OR A—
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8,
—OR A—
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

PRIZES.					Rs.
1 Prize	...	...	...	...	1,000
1 Do.	—	...	...	...	500
1 Do.	...	...	...	...	250
2 Prizes Rs. 125 each			...	...	250
2 Do. „ 100	„	...	...	—	200
2 Do. „ 75	„	...	...	...	150
4 Do. „ 50	„	...	...	...	200
10 Do. „ 25	„	...	...	...	250
100 Do. „ 10	„	...	...	...	1,000
200 Do. „ 5	„	...	...	...	1,000
200 Do. „ 1	„	...	...	...	200
523 Prizes			Total ...		5,000

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system only.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
14, Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

I. Marble of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Mapstone (Grey).

STATUARY IMPORTED.

Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.
Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column)

RATES,—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

THE "CROWN" PUZZLE given free. It is hard to work the puzzle but it is harder to find Organs equal to the "CROWN" Best for Church. Best for Homes. The Puzzle will be found an interesting and amusing problem.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

EK-DAM RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per bottle, Ans. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs 220 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

LADIES COURT SHOES at SALE PRICES.—During our Clearance Sale we are giving away our Ladies Court Shoes in Black and Tan at Rs. 2-4 and 3-5, and Patent Leather Court Shoes at Rs. 4-12. Early inspection invited.—SUTOR & Co., Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

IT seems strange, but after all it is a matter of fact. Importers of other Makers Sewing Machines use SINGER'S for their own requirements. This speaks for itself, and is the best certificate.

THE DURBAR AT DELHI.—Large Stocks of TENTS on hand ready for immediate delivery. Address the PROPRIETOR, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Bombay.

JUST LANDED.—A very fine Selection of best AMERICAN PLATED WARE by Reed and Barton, consisting of Ice Pitchers, Tea and Coffee Sets, Centre Pieces, Vases, etc.—M. BRESLAUER & Co, 9 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR WHATEVER you need in the Household or for furnishing Camp or Bungalow please apply to WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

WANTED a CANVASSER, for a large Steam Printing Press, to obtain orders on Commission. Apply Box "No. 452 A.," Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

GINNING ROLLERS & WASHERS.—Orders now being Registered for Machine or Hand-made ROLLER WASHERS and ROLLERS. A large stock of the latter on hand ready for immediate delivery.—SUTOR & Co., Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-8-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-8-2 per case.

CORONATION PORTRAITS.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographers of Bombay, have resumed taking CORONATION PORTRAITS at the special Reduced Prices i.e., 3 Copies, Cabinet size Portraits, for Rs. 10, during this month,

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas : 8 to 31 days from date of issue, 8 annas : 32 days to one year, 1 rupee ; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

TO BE LET.—For the season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dabolkar Road, near the Sea-Shore. Apply to JAFFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Gomes Kazi, Jail Road, Bombay.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE-FOOD.—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12, per cwt. and Rs. 24 per candy. A trial order will prove the recommendation. Free delivery in Bombay.—GRAM AND BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

MEMORIALS and STATUARY in MARBLE and GRANITE, MURAL TABLETS in GRANITE, MARBLE and BRASS, executed or imported by E. DUCKETT & Co., East Street, Poona, India. PAY WHEN SATISFIED.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60, Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs re-covered. Pianos, Orchestrons, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching. Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from Forbes and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil).

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

LAWS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re 1. Postage Annas 1. To be had at this Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Bookstalls.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs.12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage

BAY RUM and Glycerine Hair Wash, as prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, is unequalled, combining as it does the fragrance of a first-rate Handkerchief Perfume, and the uses of a good Hair Wash. Per bottle Re. 1-2, 4 Rs. 2-12.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Librarie's Series slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 Annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son Alvares & Co, and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WANTED all to know that cure in 12 to 24 hours of obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASCITES is guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Doctor fee 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured wherever be the case. Never recurs. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 2. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to P. G. MUKHERJI, MANAGER, V. C. Works Bonar at, Bengal.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the corner of Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite the Floral Fountain, the following fancy goods, consisting of glassware in variety, breakfast sets, cups and saucers, plateware, porcelain, table ornaments, majolica and terracotta figures and busts, fancy lamps, clocks, time-pieces, toys, &c.

The above is on view.

Our usual Weekly Sale will be held on TUESDAY, the 19th, instead of Monday, the 18th instant, the latter being a public holiday.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods, and the following :—

Furniture such as dining table, chairs, sofas, easy chairs, almirah, meatsafe, hat and bookstands, cupboards, folding harmoniums, double door iron safe, with Chubb's lock on stand, 5 light Argand lamp lime light lantern with lenses.

Surgical instruments of Dr. Manekjee Bapoojee Lalewala consisting of cases of uterine instruments, cupping glasses, pocket case, nasal irrigator case of scissors, silver catheters speculum, laryngoscope, stomach pump, &c.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Aga Shaik Jamal Abedin Shirazi—

Lots 1-4, and 6—109 cases Calcutta tea.

On account and at the risk of Mr. H. S. Shah—

Lot 5, 8-12 and 17—153 cases Calcutta tea.

By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Kasibai, consisting of gold bangles, ring wank, walia, gole, necks and head ornaments, pearl nose and ear rings, silver toda, paijan, waist chain, cup, silk and cotton wearing apparel, copper and brass utensils, wooden cots, mirrors, clock, pictures, cupboard, etc.

Also the effects of the late Nandibai consisting of copper and brass utensils, pictures, silk and cotton wearing apparel, etc.

Also the effects of the late Pranji Inderji—consisting of gold ring, wearing apparel, and utensils.

AT 2 P.M.

Few lady's and gent's bicycles.
1 light vis-a-vis.
1 strong-built victoria.
1 second-hand brougham.
1 French-polished office shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered,

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Bank Street, Fort, opposite the Bank of Bombay in the premises, lately occupied by the B. I. S. N. Co., by order of the concerned, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, cabinets, chiffoniers, side board, teakwood single and double bedsteads, brass and iron single and double beadsteads, single and double almiras chest of drawers, clothes presses, dressing, and washband tables, marble top table and teapoys, semi grand piano, octave piano by Broadwood, square piano by Richard Lipp, Austrian and English iron safe on stand, etc. The property will be on view three days before the sale.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR GENTLEMEN REQUIRING DRAWING-ROOM DECORATIONS.

AUCTION SALE OF JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.

On THURSDAY, the 21st, and FRIDAY, the 22nd inst., at 2 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Esplanade Road, Fort, next to the offices of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, a large consignment of Japanese curiosities of various description, consisting of rich silk, gold and silver embroidered folding screens, bed and table covers and silk pictures, large size flower Jars, Jardiniers with flower pots, umbrella stands, flower holders, tea, dinner and breakfast services, garden stands, hanging baskets, wall plates, porcelain figures, life size china figures with gongs, silk fans, Japanese tables, teapoys and bookstands, large and small panels of views, photo and scrap albums, bronze ware, famous avata teapots, sugar pots, finger bowls, wallplates, lacquered ware, bamboo furniture, reed and bead chicks, etc.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 15th August, 1902.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 51 BALES SOOSI AND CHECK CLOTH.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Mooljee Jaitha Market by order of the Presidency Mills Co., Ld., and on account and risk of A. Haji & Sons :

16 Bales each 60 pieces Soosi cloth No. 018.
16 Do. do. do. „ 25.
3 Do. do. check cloth „ 104.
8 Do. do. do. „ 402.

And on account and risk of Vadilal Goculbhoy.

3 bales each 60 pieces check cloth No. 9/1.
5 Do. do. do. „ 104.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-single seated office brougham.
1 handsome strong-built victoria with removable coach-box
1 handsome strong single seated office brougham.
1 grey Arab, 14 hands, 5 years, good in saddle and harness.
1 powerful brown water gelding, 16 hands, 6 years, quiet to ride and drive.
1 black country-bred mare, about 10 years old, 13·3 high, very fast in harness.

On SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 3rd Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood carved and plain household furniture, rich glass and crockery-ware, plateware, one mahogany piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, handsome table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, hanging and table lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, glass door almirahs, marble top tables, aviary with birds, one hand and foot sewing machine, etc., etc., the property of the undersigned.

Catalogues will be published, and property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY WARI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 57 of Railway Act IX. of 1890, and under instructions from the G.I.P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, on MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m., a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain in bags, cotton seeds in bags, chillies in bags, cotton in bales, cotton in docras, waste paper in docras, loose grain in heaps, husk in bags, empty casks, gunny in bundles, bundles of tobacco and boxes of medicine, beer in casks, boxes of ghee, empty casks and other miscellaneous articles, &c.

Re W. B. to Amraoti E. 43 of 14-7-02—four bags wheat damaged by rain.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th August, 1902.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

ON THURSDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of piece-goods, as well as other sundry goods, &c.

A quantity of piece-goods, such as shirtings, jacconets, dhooties, &c., &c.

10 bales grey printers,
2 cases silk bordered dhoties,
On account of the concerned—
4 cases coloured twist drills.
2 cases white jaconets,
2 cases woollen venetians,
2 cases W. mulls,
3 cases W. Nainsooks.
On account of the concerned—
H 1279 W. B & Co. 315-7—3 cases chimneys,
On account and at the risk of Mr. Girdhardass Coorjee—
M 423 S. E, H, 923-27, 943-53—16 cases white nainsooks,

AUCTION SALE OF EARTHENWARE HABERDASHERY, HARDWARE, &c., &c.

On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Barnett and Co. of Debra Dun—

Ex s. s. Persia,
H, 457, 48 W B and Co.—4 Packages earthenware, &c.

Ex s s India.

H 457, 48 W, B and Co.—3 packages haberdashery hardware, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD, IRON &c,

Messrs. MENESSE and Co, have received instructions from the Superintendent, Port Trust Docks, to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 26th instant at 2 p. m, at the Victoria and Princes Docks premises—

A quantity of grain, sweepings, old wood, iron, etc,

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 15th August, 1902.

WHY COUGH ?
WHY COUGH ?
WHY COUGH ?

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause. An enormous sale all over the world during the past 80 years proves their great value.

GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.
GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.
GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all Chemists.

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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

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HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character.

Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.

2, Esplanade Road Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 14,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Taggart & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS received as the following rates of interest :—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
„ 1 Year	5 „
„ 6 Months	4½ „
„ 3 Months	4 „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH :
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO
Manager
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WARTER, Esq.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum received does not amount to Rs. 1 Half-yearly rests.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Also received for fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on Japan and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE :
27 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

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BRANCHES :

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches :—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar
Sub-Agencies :—Bangalore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER :

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

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Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February 1902.

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THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

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(7) Pan-

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, August 13.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 40,00,000

Rs. 3700 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 20 do. Bombay.
" 280 do. Madras.

Rs. 40'00 at 1s. 3 29-32d.

Minimum rate received 2 per cent. Average rate 15'92.

Telegraphic Transfers—nil.

Total amount sold during week 41,30,000
Amount to be allotted next week.....30,60,000
Extra allotments .....Nil

2½ per cent. Consols ..... 95 3-8 = unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes ..... 100 3-4 =
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan..... 103 1-2 = —1-16
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities.... 224 13-16 = — 1-16
Bar Silver in London ..... 24 1-4 = — 1-16
Do. 2 months hence 24 2-16 = — 1-8
Do. New York ..... 52 5-8 = —
Exchange on London at Paris. 25'19 1-2 = unchanged
Berlin Cheques on London.....20'49 = do
Exchange on New York ..... 4'87 7-8 = do.
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent. = do.
Short London Bills 2 5-8 = do
" Indian Bank Bills 3 per " =plus 1-3
3 months Fine Trade Bills 2 7-8 " = unchanged
6 Do. Do. 3 3-8 " = do.
Interest, day to day loans 2 5-8 " =plus 1-8
Do. 7 day market loans 2 1-2 " = unchanged
Linseed 54 1-8. Aug.-Sept. Sellers tone quiet.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 10,000. Spot 4 26-32. Sold on speculation and for export 600. Imports 6,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
1'30	4'24	4'19	4'16
plus 4	plus 4	plus 5	plus 4
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
4'14	4'14	4'14	4'14
plus 4	plus 4	plus 4	plus 4

In New York—

Receipts at the Port ..... 2,000 Bales.
" Last year 1,100
Exports to Great Britain ..... Nil
" Continent ..... 6 000 "
Mid-Uplands ..... 9 "
Futures, month of Dec. ..... 7'74 plus 5
Do. do. March ..... 7'71 plus 5
Coffee ..... 5 3-8 — 1-16

In New Orleans—

Spot 8 5-16
Futures month of Sept. ..... 7'80 plus 3
Do. Dec. ..... 7'54 plus 6

Closing tone steady.

Metals.

Copper Braziers £76-5-0.
Yellow Metal 6f.
Tin Plates 13-9.
Bar Iron Belgium £5-3-0.
Iron Corrugated sheets £11-5-0.
Basic Steel Bars £5-3-0.

FREIGHT.

Coals.—Cardiff to Bombay, 13s. 1-4d.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, 13th August 1902 :—

Cotton	664 bales.
Wheat	2,118 cwts.
Linseed	330 "
Rapeseed	3,249 "
Gingellyseed	8 "
Poppyseed	394 "
Groundnuts	99
Castorseed	640 "
Rice	929 "
Myrabollams	630 "
Cottonseed	9 924 "

BOMBAY THURSDAY, August 14.

Exchange—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.		1s 3 7-8d
		to 1s 3 29-32d
Bank Demand		1s 3 29-32d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. ...		1s 4 3-32d
Do 6 do do ...		1s 4 7-32d
French Francs 3 do do		169
Marks 3 do do		137 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight		120 1-4
Shanghai 30 " "		177 1-2
Japan 30 " "		151

Government Paper—3 1-2 per cent.—Tone steady

Cash	97-8
1st Settlement	97 6
2nd do.	97-8

Money Market—Tone very easy.

Bank Rate—

Bank of England since 6th February	3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 17th July	3 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 10th July	3 do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June	4 do.

Seeds.—

Linseed.—Tone steady.

Ready }	... ...	10 0
Forward }		

Rapeseed.—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready }		6 6
Do. Forward }		
Yellow Cawnpore Ready }		6 12
do. Forward }		
Yellow Gunerai, Ready }		7 4
do. Forward }		

Poppyseed.—Tone steady.

Ready }	... ...	5 0
Forward }		

Castorseed—Tone steady.

Ready }	... ...	27 0
Forward }		

Liverpool opening telegram—

Tone steady.
Estimated sales 7,000
Total imports 4,000

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
4'35	4'25	4'20	4'17
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	March-Apr.
4'16	4'16	4'16	4'15

Cotton.—This market is very steady owing to the adverse weather reports. A fair business is reported at Colaba the mills being the chief buyers, the inquiry running on short staples white descriptions. The Satta market is firmer at Rs. 170 1-2 for Bengals F. G. January and Rs. 217 for M. G Broach, good March.

Shares.—The market is quiet with more sellers than buyers of mill shares.

Telegraphic Message from Hongkong reports the following :

Fortnightly Sales	6,500 Bales
Unsold Stock Estimated at ...	32,000 "
Market Less demand : Expect better demand shortly.	
Exchange Quotation, Rs 130 1-2	

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownuggar 3 29-32.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	95 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	103 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64[13-16
Bar Silver	24 1-4

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade....	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chakla, Umarkhadi and Dongri.....	3	1	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Parsiwadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	0	0	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	3	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada, ...	0	1	26
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	1	0	6
G Mahim and Worlee	0	2	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown....	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	7
Total.....	1	4	84
Total plague deaths to date ...	119,325	99,144	
Same date last year	60	23	118

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, Good Spirits. Everyone has frequently experienced sudden personal changes from gaiety to gloom. The wind and weather oftentimes receive the blame when a faulty digestion is alone the cause of the depression. Holloway's Pills can be honestly recommended for regulating a disordered stomach and improving digestion. They entirely remove the sense of fulness and oppression after eating. They clear the furred tongue, and act as a wholesome stimulant to the liver, and a gentle aperient to the bowels. They healthfully rouse both body and mind. Holloway's Pills are the best antidotes for want of appetite, nausea, flatulency, heartburn, languor, depression, and that apathy so characteristic of chronic derangement of the digestion.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Death and Memoriam Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 1, for sixlines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, Cash strictly in advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LAWDER—August 8, at Secunderabad, Deccan, the wife of C Lawder, Postmaster-General, H H the Nizam's Dominions, of a daughter.

MORRISON—August 12, at Mackay's Gardens, Nungumbakkum, Madras, the wife of Cameron Morrison, Tutor and Guardian, Court of Wards, Madras, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BROWN—SIMS—August 9, at the M E Church, Roorkee, by the Rev James Lyon, Thomas Brown to Mrs Caroline Sims.

DEATHS.

FITZPATRICK—July 14, at Moghul-serai, E I R, of double pneumonia, Doctor Patrick Fitzpatrick, Railway Medical Officer and Military Assistant Surgeon, I S M D (Retired List), aged 37 years and 9 months.

GRAHAM—August 10, at Fort William, Calcutta, the darling infant son of Captain and Mrs R B Graham, aged 11 weeks and 6 days.

HEWLETT—August 4, at Almora, Jessie Mary Hewlett, Missionary of the London Missionary Society, aged 36 years.

McCOWAN—August 6, at Kohat, after a short illness, John Starley McCowan, Assistant Commissioner, Salt Revenue.

RENNY—August 7, at Srinagar, Kasmir, of enteric (embolism), Alice Maude, the eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel G B Renny, Indian Staff Corps, aged 20 years.

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 41m. Sun sets, 6h, 28m. High water, 9-34m, 8-48s. Low water, 2-3m., 3-7s.

P. and O. s. s. Arabia, with English mails of 1st instant, due to arrive at daybreak.

B. V. Rifles Cycling Club Subscription Dance, Town Hall.

FOOTBALL.

R. A. vs. Oxford L. I.
Telegraph vs. B. V. A.

Prize Distribution, D. N. Poor Boys' Seminary, Prarthana Mandir (Girgaon) 5-30 p.m.

Postal Notices.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p m. on the 19th and 20th inst. Mails for Singapore, and China Japan per extra s. s. Bisagno will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Saturday, the 16th inst.

The Vurjeevandass Madowdass Charitable Dispensary at Sion—During the month of July the total number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 2 234 among them the number of new admissions was 627, being classified as Hindus 303 Mussulmans 156, Parsis 33 Christians 80 and other class 55. The average daily attendance was 72.

Arrival of the Rao of Cutch—His Highness the Rao of Cutch, accompanied by Colonel Snell, Political Agent, Dewan Runchodbhai Ooderam and suit arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Poona. On alighting at the Victoria Terminus, the Rao was met by a few Cutchee gentlemen of Bombay, by whom he was garlanded and presented with bouquets. His Highness leaves Bombay to-night for his capital.

Grief and Suicide.—In Girgaum Road, yesterday morning, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner, held an inquest, regarding the death of Bachoobai, a Parsi woman, aged fifty-five years. The deceased lost her elder daughter about two years ago, and since then she had been suffering from mental depression. About 2 o'clock yesterday morning she was missed from her bed by her son who searched for her and found her body floating in a well in the compound of the house. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

Fire.—A fire broke out in a jowli hut, at Sewrie Cross Road, on Wednesday night, and it resulted in the total destruction of the hut together with its contents, including thirty currency notes of Rs. 10 each, pieces of clothing and bedding. A bullock which was stabled in an adjoining hut was also severely burnt. The origin of the fire was due to a kerosine oil lamp being left near the jowli which caught fire. The hut belonged to a Purdesi named Bhartial Ramdyal. The damage done by the destruction of the hut and the property therein, was estimated at Rs. 500.

Music at the Esplanade Band Stand.—By kind permission of Captain C G. Carnegy and the officers, the band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr A. Mallandaine Bandmaster commencing at 5-45 p.m., (weather permitting) :—

March	Coronation ..... George.
Overture	Rubezahl ..... Floto.
Barcarolle	Sur Le Lido ..... Thony.
Selection	Un Ballo in Maschera ..... Verdi.
Valse	Les sirenes ..... Waldteufel.
Polka	Trotzkopfchen ..... Faust.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Sad Mishap—Mr P Byrne, Coroner, held an inquest at the Adams Wylie Hospital, Agripada regarding the death of a Hindu male child unnamed. The deceased was four days old and was the son of a Kathiawari mendicant woman, named Gungabai who is blind of both eyes, and who has been an inmate of the Hospital for the last one month. On Wednesday morning when an ayah engaged in the hospital, went into the patients' room, she saw Gungabai squatting up awake in her cot with the child under her right hip. The child was bleeding from the mouth and was in a dying condition when extricated from its plight. The unfortunate mother who was suffering from fever, was apparently unconscious of the position of the child and when asked why she was sitting on her child she said she did not know of the fact. The skull of the child was found to have been fractured and it died within fifteen minutes. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from fracture of the skull caused by its being accidentally overlain by its mother.

ALLEGED BIGAMY.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Govindram Jayshanker, a Hindu schoolmater and Kankoobai a Hindu woman, were prosecuted by one Somnath Bhowanishunker on a charge of bigamy, in that the first accused married the second during the life time of the latter's husband, Mr. Delvi, pleader, appeared for the complainant and Mr. Boyce, pleader, defended the accused. The complainant stated that he was a mendicant and at present lived at Bhuleshwar in Bombay. He was married to the second accused Kunkoobai at Shalpur near Junagadh, about seven years ago, Kunkoobai being then only fourteen years of age. After marriage they lived together as husband and wife for six years in Keshad. Some time during the last year, while he was absent at Junagadh, Kunkoobai left his house. He made inquiries in the surrounding villages but could not find her. About a month ago he received certain information ing consequence of which he came to Bombay and traced Kunkoobai to the house of the first accused Govindram. He then filed an information against them, and when he went to serve them with summonses, he was informed by the first accused that he had married Kunkoobai and had certain documents to prove the marriage. The first accused in his statement before the magistrate, admitted having married Kunkoobai but denied all knowledge of her being a married woman. On the contrary he said, she had deceived him by stating that she was not a married woman. It was on her representation, which was supported by three or four other persons, that he believed that Kunkoobai was unmarried. The second accused in her statement said that she was at present about sixteen years of age. She married the first accused on the 8th March last at Worli, not knowing that complainant was her husband and that she was married to him, when she was ten years of age. She was very ill at the time and was not conscious of what took place. The Magistrate on the evidence held that the charge against the first accused had not been proved, as there was no evidence to show that at the time of the marriage, he knew Kunkoobai to be a married woman. He was therefore discharged. The second accused Kunkoobai was committed to take her trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

THE ALLEGED FORGERY AND PERJURY.

FURTHER MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. D. B. Binning Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, further heard the case in which Inspector Sloan charged Bhaichand Narain, Gordhan Gopal Soni, Shapoorji Hormusji Todiwala, Verjivandas alias Kalidas Bhaidas, Vithal Jamukhram and Laxmidas Nagordas with conspiring to forge a will, using as genuine a forged document, perjury in a judicial proceeding and abetment. Mr. Bowen, solicitor appeared for the Public Prosecutor, while Mr. Olivers, pleader, appeared for the first, third, and fifth accused, Mr. T. J. Strangman, barrister-at law, for the second accused, and Mr. Sorabshaw B. Kapadia, pleader, for the fourth and the sixth accused, Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai of Messrs., Bhaishanker, Kanga, and Girdhurlal, solicitors, watched the case on behalf of the executors of the will of Bai Nurbudabai, widow of Jadia Hariwalabh Gulabchand.

Chabildas Ranchodas said that he had been in police custody for the last two months and-a-half and had not been allowed to go out. It was a great zoolem.

Answering Mr. Bowen, Chabildas said that he was in Inspector Sloan's custody, and that of two policemen, who never left him wherever he went. He was not prevented from going in and out of his house, which was in a 'Wadi' near the Dadar station. Hused to come to Bombay at the interval of two or four days when the sepoys accompanied him in plain clothes. When he went out in the street the sepoys went along with him. Gopal and Cassum were the names of those sepoys. Cassum did not come to him since the last eight days. Witness had been attending the Court on every hearing of the case but nobody placed him before the Magistrate.

Witness concluded that he knew all the accused with the exception of No. 6. The second accused was related to him by his wife's side. He was a native of Patan. He had got a shop in Bombay for a number of years. He knew Gordhan Gopal since his betrothal. He knew Hariwabh Gulabchand. Hariwalabh was his cousin by marriage. He was present at Hariwalabh's funeral. A month after Hariwalabh's death his widow went to Patan, and witness followed her to Patan two or three months after. Subsequently Narbudabai died at Patan. After her death the four trushistees held a meeting and opened a safe in her house Witness was not present there. At that time Gordhan Nursy was in Patan. Witness stayed in Patan for two months at that time. He then returned to Bombay on Cocoanut holiday. At that time he lived in Borah Bazar in Bombay. About fifteen days after his arrival in Bombay Gordhan Narrsy came to Bombay from Patan and saw witness at his shop. Gordhan had come to obtain a probate of Bai Nurbudabai's will.

The Magistrate : After Nurbudabai's death did you see No. 2 before Gordhan Nursey came to Bombay ?

Witness : Yes.

Witness continued that he had seen No. 2 five or six times before Gordhan Nursy's arrival in Bombay. No. 2 had come to him for business purposes only. He used to see No. 2 occasionally in Bombay even after the arrival of Gordhan Nursy in Bombay. Gordhan Nursy had sent him a postcard announcing his arrival four or five days before it.

Questioned by the Court witness said that he had been served with a witness summons by Mr. Sloan to come and give evidence in the present case.

Witness continued that Gordhan had brought a bag with him from Patan, but he did not know what that bag contained. Gordhan Nursy slept with him in his shop. The shop had no partitions then. His shop was large enough to accommodate ten persons to work in it. After his arrival in Bombay Gordhan Nursy told witness that he had come to Bombay to obtain a probate, that he did not know what to do in that matter, and that the trustees had sold Nurbudabai's property for Rs. 900. Gordhan Nursy asked No. 2 to assist him in obtaining the probate. Gordhan Nursy and No. 2 used to see each other in witness' shop every second or fourth day. Some times they left his shop together. During those interviews he did not see any papers or books produced there. He had heard them talking about some books. There were about twelve books brought to his shop by Gordhan Nursy who had told him that they were Hariwalabh's books. He knew No. 4 for the last five years. He did not remember seeing No. 4 when Gordhan Nursy came to Bombay. He had come to know No. 3 since Gordhan Nursy's affair of obtaining the probate commenced. Witness first saw No. 3 in Mr. Cama's office. Subsequently Gordhan Nursy went to his native place. Sometime after that the third accused came to him (witness) and said that Gordhan Nursy was not in Bombay, and his signature was required on certain papers. No. 3 therefore asked witness to sign those papers on behalf of Gordhan Nursy which he did. Witness did not know what he had put his signature upon. After Gordhan Nursy had left for Patan, No. 3 and a clerk of Mr. Billimoria, solicitor, came to his shop and asked for the books which Gordhan had left in his shop. He gave them nine books. Some days after that No. 3 and Mr. Billimoria's clerk again came to his shop and said that a judge's summons was issued against Gordhan Nursy and therefore give us the rest of the books. Witness thereupon gave them two more books. He had not taken the receipt for those nine books.

Questioned by the Court witness said that at the time he gave nine books to the third accused he knew that one of the remaining two books contained the will.

Mr. Strangman: The case had lasted for thirteen days, and absolutely incredible evidence has been brought forward by the prosecution. I want your Worship to call on Mr. Bowen to say what witnesses he is going to call, and what are they going to say.

Mr. Bowen ; Your Worship has allowed me not to disclose the names of my witnesses.

The Magistrate ; In justice to the accused I must have it. However I will not do it now. I will ask Mr. Bowen to say what his witnesses have got to say on Tuesday next. If I don't find it satisfactory I will discharge the accused under section 253 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Vithal Chaturbhoj, a Brahamin of Patan, said that he knew Hariwalabh Gulabchand and his widow, Bai Nurbudabai. Nurbudabai died in Patan and had made a will there. Witness was one of the trustees of her will. He received a telegram from Patan on the death of Nurbudabai and went to Patan. He found twelve books in her house and examined every one of them. None of those books contained either a signed or an unsigned will.

Rustomji Hormasji Tarwala, who gave evidence at the last hearing of the case and had not finished his evidence was directed to be present in the Court and proceed with it yesterday. However he failed to put in his appearance in the Court and a warrant was therefore issued against him.

Mr. Nagindas Lallobhai, said that he was a clerk to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, and Wadia, solicitors. He now accused Nos 2, 3, and 4, in December 1901 Gordhan Nursy, Bhagwandas Chaganlal, Hargowan Manchand, and some other gentleman came to his office in order to compromise the suit No. 35 of 1900. Mr. Gulabchand saw Gordhan Nursy in private the next day, and asked him if he wanted to compromise, Gordhan said he did. However accused No, 2 guaranteed the costs and asked Gordhan Nursy to proceed with the case. Gordhan Nursy accordingly did so.

Further evidence being led the case was adjourned till Tuesday.

Mr. Strangman reported that on Tuesday there was a suit in Mr. Justice Tyabji's Court in which the second accused was a party.

The Magistrate said as the next week was his last in the Court, he must finish the case within it, and he fixed Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, consecutively, for its hearing.

CORONATION CELEBRATION AT JAORA.

A correspondent writes :—A special gathering of the Muslim community of Jaora, Central India, was convened on Saturday at the Madrisa Islamia under the presidency of Shaikh Mahomed Mubrak Ali Sahib, Chief Judge of the State, to celebrate the happy occasion of the Coronation of his Majesty Edward VII. An inaugural address explaining the object of the gathering was given by the Superintendent, Educational Department. Speeches of congratulation as well as thanksgiving for the recovery of his Majesty from his late illness, expressing deep loyalty and describing the close connection of the two nations as ordained by our "Holy Book" together with the great benefits and advantages derived by the community from the generous and benevolent British Government were delivered, and cordially applauded by the whole gathering. After an explanation of the need for thorough religious and moral training, it was proposed that the existing Anjuman Islam be re-established on a firm and well organized basis in commemoration of our illustrious monarch in the State.

The moving spirit of the gathering was Molvi Attaf Hosen, president and chief supporter of the Anjuman Islamia School. Amongst those present were Jumshedji Kurshedji, Magistrate, first-class; Pandit Tirbhawan Nath, Personal Assistant to the Minister; Shaik Mahomed Ali, Tehsildar; Mirza Mohamed Said Beg, Superintendent of Education; Saith Sri Nawas, Saith Sita Ram, Saith Ramchander, Treasurer of the State; and others. The meeting was brought to a close after three enthusiastic cheers for his Majesty's glorious reign.

APPEAL BY MR. BAL GANGADHUR TILAK.

THE POONA PROCEEDINGS.

At the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty further heard an appeal filed by Mr. Bal Gangadhur Tilak and others against a decision given by the Hon. Mr. H. F. Aston District Judge of Poona, on the 3rd April last, in miscellaneous application No. 12 of 1901 under Act 5, of 1881. The petition on which Mr. Aston gave his decision was made by Tai Maharaj, widow of Vasudev Pandit, against the opponents, Bal Gangadhur Tilak, Ganesh Shrikrishna Khaparde, Shripad Sakharam Kumbhojkar, and Balwant Martand Nagpurkar.

Mr. Branson, with the Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare, appeared for the appellant Mr. Tilak ; Mr. Lowndes, with Mr. Chaubal and Mr. P. P. Khare, appeared for the first respondent Tai Maharaj ; Mr Ranade appeared for respondent No. 2, and Mr. Bodas for respondents Nos. 3 and 4.

A second appeal was filed by G S. Khaparde and S. S. Kumbhojkar against Tai Maharaj, B. M. Nagpurkar, and B G. Tilak in which the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, with Mr. Bodas, appeared for the appellant, Mr, Lowndes, with Mr. Choubal and Mr. Khare, apreared for respondent No. 1, while respondents Nos. 2 and 3 appeared in person.

MR. BRANSON'S REPLY.

Mr. Branson in replying on the whole case, said he understood that it was practically admitted yesterday by the respondents that the evidence with regard to the adoption and the treatment of the lady and that sort of thing that he complained of in his opening remarks was really irrelevant.

As a matter of fact, the whole of the proceedings were protested from the beginning to the end that the whole matter was absolutely irrelevant. They did not get over the facts of the case by making flippant remarks. At the very outset of the proceedings, they distinctly asked that the first issue should be tried by itself as an issue of law, whether the grant of probate had become useless and inoperative through the birth of the son of the testator on the 18th January, the son having died on the 9th of March. On one day on which the issues were raised, they throughout the case protested against any inquiry into the question of adoption. They did not start it; it was the plaintiff who started it. Started by the false allegation in her claim, she proceeded to call Mr. Tilak and cross-examined him and introduced the element of adoption as part of the case. It was her case and not theirs. Her case was that there was no adoption. They declined to cross-examine her, they declined to give any evidence on the point consistently with the attitude they took up from the first, that, it was not a matter which could be gone into in those proceedings. One failed to understand the supposed distinction between the correctness or incorrectness of going into the question of the factum of the adoption as distinguished from the question of the validity of such adoption. It would certainly be a curious process to ask the judge to go into the factum of the adoption and that it was a valid adoption. It would be idle to pretend that there could be any such distinction, and he (the learned counsel) accordingly contended that the two points of law—the question of the factum and the validity of the adoption—were entirely irrelevant, and their lordships would not discuss the question at all. Those points did not and could not arise, and their Lordships would not discuss a point which affected the status of a person who was not before them. They could not discuss the question of the factum of the adoption apart from the question of the validity of that adoption. He ventured to submit that the point ought not to have been discussed, and that their Lordships would not discuss the question of the factum of the adoption in the absence of the person, with regard to whose rights under the alleged adoption their Lordships might have very shortly perhaps to pronounce upon the evidence adduced in the case in which that person, would be or rather was a party claiming to establish his adoption, factum and validity. The next point suggested was that it was open to the Court to take objection with regard to the non-filing of the accounts, although it was not claimed by the applicant before cancelling the probate. There was no authority cited ; there was nothing but a confident assertion. There was no authority whatever for alleging, that when the applicant came in and asked the court to revoke the probate given to executors setting forth the grounds on which she asked for the revocation that the court had the power of its own motion to favent some other accounts for itself to supplement the one in the petition, no issue having been raised upon it. The claimant could not have made it a ground of complaint against the executors, and the ground for seeking the cancellation of the probate, that they did not file the accounts, because her case was that they were executors after the death of the posthumous son. Their case was that the will and the probate had become inoperative and it was so treated by the claimant and the fourth and colluding defendant. From the time of the death of the posthumous son it was stated that the property was vested in the lady, and that it was administered by Nagpurkar as the agent of the lady. If that were so, how could the claimant have asked for the cancellation of the probate on the ground that the executor wilfully defaulted in not filing the inventory or the account? Of course they knew it perfectly well that the executors could not do it. That position did not present itself apparently to the mind of the court, or if it was present to the mind of the court, there was no reference to it in the judgment. The learned counsel then cited law, and contented that the mere omission of filing the accounts was not a ground for the revocation of the probate. A probate could not be revoked on the ground of abuse. It was quite a mistaken view of the law to suppose, as has been argued by counsel, that section 50 of the Act was not exhaustive.

Their Lordships took time to consider their decision.

BUILDING REGULATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

Sir,—On a careful reading of Section 346 (1) of the Municipal Act, which the Corporation thinks of getting amended, it may appear that there is no need for any amendment there, and that what is wanted—the power for the Commissioner to open up parts of old buildings to satisfy himself as to their capability of bearing additional superstructures, &c, before they are permitted by him—is to be found provided in it. The Commissioner, having no power given him in so many words to insist upon having portions of an old house opened up for his inspection and satisfaction, need not insist upon having so many words put in, nor need the opening up be sought to be enforced, since they will be voluntarily offered by the interested applicants themselves. When an applicant desiring to put up a superstructure does not in his application offer of his own accord to open up any portion or portions of his house necessary to be inspected in order that the Commissioner may be readily satisfied as to its stability or capability to bear the proposed additional weight, the Commissioner may, not being satisfied, intimate his disapproval, his reason, as required by the Section, being that the building or work applied for will be unsafe, since the structure on which it is to be put up is old and therefore naturally and reasonably considered to be unreliable. He may thus keep on the safe side. It would then be the lookout and business of the applicant to afford all means of satisfying the Commissioner by opening up parts or portions necessary for inspection and satisfaction. When an applicant applies for permission to put up a superstructure on his old building, it is always obvious and understood that he has satisfied himself that his old building is capable of bearing the additional weight. If the ways and means of his own satisfaction be satisfactory to the Commissioner he might intimate his approval, but if not, he might intimate disapproval. The consequence, as a matter of course, would be that the applicant would, in order to avoid delay and trouble, willingly offer at the very outset to open up any portions necessary for inspection. The burden of proof as to the strength and capability of the old structure thus naturally comes upon the applicant as it should.

Besides, the Commissioner has the power in the same Section 246 (1) that he "may prescribe terms subject to which the building or work may be deemed to be approved by him". Under this power he may approve of a work subject to the applicant's allowing the Executive Engineer to open up necessary parts for his satisfaction that the old structure is so strong and reliable in its posts, &c, as can well bear the weight of the proposed superstructure. In this manner also could the applicant be made to open up suspected parts for inspection and satisfaction.

Assuaging the fear of the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula lest the Corporation might be taken to the High Court if the Commissioner should disapprove of all applications for putting up additional storeys, I may be allowed to reply that if disappointed party drags the Corporation to the High Court, it shall have to prove first thing that his old structure was reliable for bearing the proposed additional weight, and therefore his request to the Commissioner for permission was reasonable. Unless he proves this, the court would not compel the Commissioner to give his approval. Nor is the compulsory word "shall" used in the Section to coerce the Commissioner.

After all it comes, under the existing provision of the Section 346 (1) to proof and satisfaction either to the Commissioner of the applicant's own accord in the first instance, or to the High Court in the next. I may submit respectfully therefore that the Section in question is sufficient even for the purposes discussed at the last meeting of the Corporation, that it does not need to be amended, and that it need not be disturbed.

Yours &c.
SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, August 14.

Thursday : Pressure has commenced giving way. The fall has been slight to brisk in the North-West Punjab, and over the Bay pressure is uniform and winds are unsteady. Light local showers have fallen in Burma and North-East India, but the only falls of importance are those in Behar and North Bengal, where Durbhanga has received 2 1-2 inches and Dinajpur 2 inches. Practically no rain has fallen in other parts of India and fine weather prevails generally. The temperature is rising fast in the Punjab but was still below normal during the past day in the west and central districts

THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

Messrs. Gaddum and Co. have received the following report :—

JULGAUM, JAMODE, August 13.

Weather is getting gradually more cloudy but the 24 hours ending 8 o'clock this morning passed without rain.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 14TH OF AUGUST 1902.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calion standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 15.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched grass roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing no of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount

Stations.	Pressure, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·582	Calm	2	6·66	79·9	75	...	5·78	—1·70
Sirsa	29·596	N.	7	102·3	81·1	66	..	2·77	—5·24
Delhi	29·571	NW	5	97·2	82·5	60	..	19·81	×3·26
Agra	29·599	SW	7	98·9	80·9	61	...	16·39	—5·86
Cawnpore ...	29·595	W SW	9	97·4	81·1	63	...	7·87	—12·14
Allahabad ...	29·605	W	11	94·1	81·3	74	...	23·18	×2·86
Jhansi	29·610	SW	6	94·2	79·7	69	...	22·66	—1·55
Jacobabad ...	29·592	Calm	1	102·5	83·0	73	..	0·27	—1·20
Karachi	29·695	WSW	12	92·4	82·2	73	..	3·39	—2·14
Jeypore	29·647	WSW	6	95·2	77·1	63	...	8·20	—6·99
Ajmere	29·679	SW	11	93·4	79·6	71	...	5·46	—9·03
Deesa	29·732	WSW	16	89·1	79·6	89	...	1·65	—14·23
Ahmedabad.	29·745	SW	5	98·2	81·1	65	...	3·81	—3·19
Bhuj	29·722	SW	17	93·3	77·8	70	...	1·84	—8·81
Jamnagar ...	29·753	SW	16	98·0	77·2	78	...	1·43	—15·31
Dwarka	29·739	WSW	17	87·4	78·0	83	...	6·92	...
Rajkot	29·759	SW	15	91·0	74·7	73	..	1·42	—19·91
Bhownagar									
Para	29·765	W	14	90·6	78·3	66	...	4·78	—7·30
Veraval	29·747	WSW	13	85·6	80·3	84	...	7·59	—3·71
Beemuch ...	29·732	W	15	92·0	74·5	76	...	10·70	—5·69
Indore	29·745	NW	11	89·8	73·1	75	...	11·79	—7·84
Saugor	29·731	W	7	99·4	73·1	71	...	16·43	—14·28
Jubulpore...	29·683	WNW	4	92·0	76·1	74	...	20·94	—17·88
Hoshangabad	29·734	SW	4	92·1	76·2	75	...	11·08	—

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The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1902.

BRITAIN AND HER COLONIES.

THE tale of business done by the Colonial Conference, after many days of deliberation, if not extensive, is satisfactory so far as it goes. If it does not consolidate the Empire, it at least makes for consolidation. Although the resolutions are subject to the approval of colonial legislatures, it is evident that the Coronation Conference has been more productive of direct results than its predecessors of the Jubilee and Diamond Jubilee years. One outcome of the war was to make England and her colonies better acquainted with each other, and to bring them to recognise that a closer union, both commercial and defensive, was to their mutual interest. Lord Strathcona, a former High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada, tells us that the growth of Imperialism, in its true sense and earlier stages, began in the colonies and dates from the time when responsible Government was granted. In Canada the desire to promote closer and preferential trade relations between the different provinces soon became a leading question. It was not encouraged by the Imperial authorities; but owing to the pertinacity of the colonists, the principle was eventually conceded, and they were given the power to treat one another as members of the same family instead of as strangers. The policy of Preferential Tariffs to which the Conference has agreed, is on the same lines as the Canadian. British imports in British North America receive a preference of thirty-three and one-third per cent. off the customs duties, as compared with similar articles from other countries, and the policy is shown to have led to an increased import trade from the United Kingdom and to an increase in the exports of Great Britain. It is improbable that any of the other great Colonies will object to what their premiers have expressed themselves in favour of, for the subject has been freely discussed both in Australia, New Zealand and Cape Colony, and it has been generally agreed that a system of preferential tariffs is really and truly the only effective means of developing imperial trade and of meeting foreign competition which yearly grows stronger. And here is a point to remember when the disciples of Mr. Pierpont Morgan prate of American superiority, and tell us that in case of a difference with the United States, England would be starved into submission—the colonies are able to supply all the foodstuffs required by the nation, and one result of the improved commercial basis on which we shall now trade, will be that we shall draw more of our food supplies from the colonies and less from the United States.

The resolution of the Conference regarding colonial contributions to Imperial defence will divide opinions considerably. On behalf of the colonies it is urged that the complaint they do not contribute to the Navy and Army in proportion to their ability is only a half truth. A very strong case was made out for them not long ago in the "Empire Review" by Mr. de Thierry. That authority told us plainly that until the colonies received some recognition as the allies of the Mother-country, there was no possibility of a good understanding on the defence question. There was a time, he writes, when the military arrangements of the colonies were the decision of Englishmen at home. To-day, he says, the position is reversed, and there is not a single colony in the Empire from which England could not take practical lessons. Indeed, he prefers the Colonial Mounted Infantry to the cavalry of any European army. Mr. de Thierry doubtless puts his heart into his pen and more than the necessary proportion of gall has been used in the manufacture of the ink he uses. He does not hesitate to tell us that the real obstacle to the organisation of our Imperial resources is not the colonies, but England herself. "The War Office is more reminiscent of comic opera than business. Responsibility has no existence. The system of which the greatest living soldier is the servant of a civilian, whose laurels are yet to win, is farcical. The training of the army is unsuited to modern conditions. There is no connection between policy and armaments. Proved incompetence is no bar to promotion. The National Defence Committee is composed of civilians, who never studied the art of war. With such chaos at the head of the Empire", writes Mr. Thierry concluding his endeavours to justify the colonial attitude, "one can hardly expect perfect organisation on the frontier". It seems beyond doubt that the colonies have no faith in the present system. They have been discouraged as Calcutta was discouraged when it asked for training ship. New Zealand formulated a Naval Reserve scheme. It was rejected. Canada offered to repatriate the 10th Regiment. The offer was declined. Canada offered to maintain a training ship if the Admiralty would send out an old warship for the purpose. The Admiralty "turned this admirable project into ridicule by sending out the Charybdis which was practically a hulk". Newfoundlanders were similarly offended. There are many old scores to be wiped off before the colonies will render all the help that is required—a list of scores the length of which is startling when set on in black and white—the bulk of them due to departmental bungling.

We must be thankful for small mercies. The colonies are said to be in earnest about defence, and we may take it some of them are Cape Colony will give fifty thousand pounds in place of an occasional cruiser. Natal has promised thirty-five thousand. Canada will also contribute. To what extent is not stated. We also have the promise of Canada and Australia that they will keep the local forces efficient, and to assist the Imperial Government in the event of emergency. This is a distinct advance. At the present moment Australia maintains a coast defence fleet in her own waters; Canada shares the cost of Esquimault and all the British American colonies have their ports fortified up to modern requirements. The Cape Colony at present contributes thirty thousand pounds to the Navy. We have the amount now raised to fifty thousand. Natal up to now has made a modest contribution in the shape of twenty thousand tons of coal. Canada could easily promise to keep her local forces up to the work, for she has a military college which is declared to be the most practical institution of its kind in the world. Australia is about to follow suit, and New Zealand contemplates formation of corps of mounted infantry men for Imperial service ten thousand strong. More they would give, but that at the time their hands are too full with works of Imperial as well as colonial utility, and more they cannot yet undertake. In a short time the Australian naval defensive arrangement will come under revision, and will we trust be extensively reorganised, for its working is not so satisfactory as might be desired. It pulls against the idea of a force ready for emergency in any part of the Empire, and does not at all tend to the strengthening of discipline. Of the motions submitted to the Conference but upon which no resolutions were adopted, we are to have no official information. They do not seem to be of great importance. The resolutions which were carried were quite as far-reaching as either the late Premier or the Colonial Secretary anticipated, and they may even have surpassed their previous hopes, for they could not forget the strong feeling hitherto existing that Great Britain neglected her colonies, and that successive Colonial Secretaries ignored their aspirations and treated their memorials off-handedly and sometimes almost discourteously. But a new era has set in, and the march towards Imperial Federation has commenced.

THE RECONSTRUCTED CABINET.

FOR the time being the reconstruction of the Cabinet seems to be complete, and the Prime Minister may congratulate himself that he has been able to arrange his ministry with the least disturbance of matters as they were when he took over the seals of office. Mr. Balfour's first cabinet differs but little from Lord Salisbury's last, though the absence of Sir Michael-Hicks Beach, Earl Cadogan and Lord James of Hereford is scarcely compensated by the presence of Mr. Austen Chamberlain. If the new council has lost individual weight, it has also lost in numbers, though the latter fact may not be quite a disadvantage. Lord Salisbury's two last cabinets comprised twenty-one members but Mr. Balfour has reverted to a more normal number, being content to get along with nineteen. This, too, though the redistribution of certain portfolios has resulted in two offices that were formerly combined being divided and cabinet rank being awarded to each. The Duke of Devonshire as Lord President of the Council was also President of the Board of Education, but while the new Leader of the Lords retains his position in the Cabinet, Lord Londonderry, who has relinquished the office of Postmaster-General, becomes, as already announced, President of the Board of Education, and as such remains in the Cabinet. This arrangement is apparently the outcome of a desire to relieve the leader of the Peers in view of the duties of his position in the House of Lords. Neither this change nor the acquisition of Mr. Austen Chamberlain as Postmaster-General gives any greater distinction to the Cabinet than it formerly possessed. Mr. Chamberlain's son and Mr. Wyndham are the only new members of the inner council, the latter as Irish Chief Secretary taking the place vacated by Earl Cadogan, the late Lord Lieutenant. Mr. Ritchie's appointment as Chancellor of the Exchequer is really the only notable change among the Cabinet ministers, and it is fortunately one with which satisfaction can be felt. In regard to the Ministerial appointments outside the Cabinet there may be less cause for satisfaction The most important of these has reference to the succession to the post which Sir John Gorst has unexpectedly resigned. Sir John Gorst may not have been an ideal Minister of Education, but he was the best man the Government could find for the post, and he was sincerely anxious for the progress of education. He has, however, not infrequently found himself at variance with the Government, and the probable explanation of his retirement may be found in the unfortunate Education Bill which has impelled the Nonconformists to create a great agitation throughout the country. A private telegram announced that Sir J. Anson had been appointed Secretary for Education, and apparently this is to be the designation of the Minister in the Commons, who was formerly styled Vice-President of the Council. The surest guarantee that the policy of the Government will remain unchanged is that its most prominent members retain their old posts under the new Premier, whose administrative task is thus rendered less difficult than it would otherwise be.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

FAIRLY good rain fell throughout India for the week ended the 2nd of August, though the supply was unevenly distributed, and many districts are still complaining of shortness of water. The rainfall on the West Coast and the hills of Madras was heavy, but elsewhere only a moderate fall was received, and in many places there is a deficiency of water for purposes of irrigation. However, there has been no stoppage of agricultural operations, and the standing crops are in fair condition. A well distributed rainfall was recorded in Bengal. More rain is, however, needed in many districts. The autumn crops and sugar-cane are in good condition, and a fair harvest is promised. In the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh also rain was general during the week, and some places recorded a fall of from eight inches to ten inches. A large number of districts received either five inches or over that amount, and only in Bahraich is rain said to be needed for the rice-growing tracts. From one district floods are reported, but generally the crops are doing well. In the Punjab also rain fell in all the districts. Agriculturists are busy with the transplantation of rice; and the sowing of the autumn crops is generally in progress. On the dry lands in Hissar operations were finished, and in Delhi and Shappur the work had almost been completed. In Rawalpindi the crops are prospering and generally their condition is reported to be good. The recent rain has been of immense benefit, although excessive downfalls in Gurgaon have caused slight damage to the crops. In the North-West Frontier Province the crops are promising well, and the supply of water from the hill torrents is fair. Ploughing for the spring crops has already been commenced. Transplanting is now in progress in most parts of Lower Burma. The rainfall has been good and cultivation is everywhere progressing satisfactorily. Dry-weather paddy is still being reaped in Upper Burma, and the transplantation of the wet-weather crop has already been taken in hand. However, in all of the dry zone tract, rain is badly wanted; and in some districts operations have been suspended owing to lack of sufficient moisture. The sesamum and cotton crops are withering owing to the drought, and for the same reason the paddy crop in Katha is doing very badly. The Central Provinces still report a very large defect of rain, and there has been a break in the rainfall which will do serious damage if it continue, and considerable anxiety is being felt. Everywhere the crops seem to be in fairly good condition at the present time. In Chindwara, Sambalpur and Wardha damage has been done by caterpillars and rats. Prices in most districts exhibit a tendency to rise. In Assam the weather is seasonable, and operations are proceeding without interruption. The prospects of tea are bad in Nowgong, although elsewhere they are fairly good. Jute is likely to be a good crop in the Garo hills. A fairly satisfactory rainfall was received in Mysore, and the prospects of the season are generally good. The same remark applies to Coorg. In Berar the average rainfall was not very heavy, and more is needed. In Hyderabad the crops are in some places withering, owing to an insufficiency of rain.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

THERE was, during the week ended on Tuesday last, another satisfactory decline in the rate of mortality for the city of Bombay, the figures receding from 43·53 per mille per annum to 41·27. The total number of deaths in the city from all causes was 616 against 650 in the previous week, 752 in the corresponding period of last year, and a mean for the same week in the preceeding five years of 865. Unfortunately there seems to be little probability of any satisfactory decline of the death-rate in some parts of the native town. Tarwadi still returns a rate of 76·05, and though this is considerably below the previous week's figure, it is terribly high. Mandvi also shows no reduction in the abnormal death-rate it has returned for a very long time past, and other districts which return rates of over seventy per mille per annum are Kamatipura and Dongri. Of course, whilst these portions of the city remain so unhealthy, it cannot be expected that the gross rate will show any appreciable diminution. In Colaba the death-rate rose appreciably too, the average rate for that district being 24 against 11 in the previous week. As is nearly always the case during the monsoon, the number of deaths amongst Europeans is on the increase. Last week there were seven deaths, and the rate per thousand per annum was 29·65. The Jains were again particularly unfortunate. Their death-roll was 30 and the rate of mortality 109·48, a terribly high figure, and only very slightly less than the figure of the previous week. Examining the mortality of the city from the point of view of disease, we find that there was once more a satisfactory decline in respect of plague. The total number of deaths from that disease was 27 against 32 in the previous week, 158 in the corresponding period of last year, and an average for the same week during the past five years of 75. Viewed in one way this return is exceedingly satisfactory, but the hope which the steady decline of deaths a month ago seemed to justify, that the scourge would totally disappear during the present season, does not seem likely to be borne out, as for some weeks past the number of deaths has oscillated between twenty and forty. The disease seems to have the greatest hold in Mandvi, where once again the greatest number of deaths occurred during the week. Last week, however, the total was as low as five, against eight in the previous week. In no other district did more than three deaths from plague occur during the week. There were 52 deaths from phthisis, a slight increase and the total of deaths from that disease and other diseases of the respiratory system taken together was 161, a decrease on the figures of the previous week, and a very substantial decline on the figures of the same period of last year, and the mean of the five years. Deaths from fevers of all kinds were also satisfactorily low in number.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Pekin (extra steamer), left Penang on the 13th instant and is due to arrive in Bombay on Saturday, 23rd August.

A SALUTE of 17 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery at 7-30 a.m. to-day, to announce the arrival in Bombay of His Highness the Rao of Cutch.

THE argument of the civil appeal filed by Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak from the decision of the Hon. Mr. H. F. Aston, as District Judge of Poona, revoking the probate granted to the appellant and others, was continued before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Justice Batty at the High Court, yesterday. Mr. Branson addressed the court in reply on behalf of the appellant. Their Lordships took time to consider their judgment.

AT the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebji heard a Parsi breach of promise case, in which Bai Nawazbai, daughter of Dinshaw Perozshah Satna, sued Dorabjee Eduljee Mody, a timber merchant, to recover Rs. 10,000 as damages for breach of promise of marriage. The defence was a curious one. The plaintiff and her parents, the defendant said, concealed from him the fact of plaintiff's teeth and gums being in a decayed state, and of her having lost four of her teeth, and of others being in "a tottering condition." Defendant said that but for such concealment, he would not have promised to marry the plaintiff; and brought into court Rs. 1,500 to be paid to the plaintiff. On a suggestion from the Judge, the defendant agreed to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 1,500 and her costs up to the filing of the written statement, and withdrew all objectionable expressions of fraudulent concealment used in the written statement. With regard to the costs subsequent to the filing of the written statement, his Lordship, after hearing counsel, ordered each party to bear its own.

Now that the look-out seems so hopeless for our planting friends and so many are clearing out to South Africa and other fresh fields, says the "Indian Planters Gazette", it might be as well for those who care to go to new lines to watch the advertisement sheets of our local papers. Here is an opening that might suit some ambitious youth :—"Wanted—For a Funeral Furnishing Establishment in Calcutta, a general assistant; must be European and of steady habits. Terms.—Probationary service for three months on a salary of not less than Rs. 100 per mensem with board".

LAST LESSON OF THE WAR.

BY LIEUT.-COL. MAUDE, LATE R. E.

IF one may judge by the views expressed in Parliament, in the magazines, the weeklies, and the daily press, the British public is as yet very far from appreciating the magnitude of the task our army has at length satisfactorily solved.

Generally the opinion prevails that the only factor of importance in warfare is the nature of the weapons employed, and hence that the tactics found suitable against one adversary and in one theatre of war may safely be accepted as a guide for all other theaters and all other enemies, always provided that the latter are white men. Actually, no conclusion could be further from the truth, for, of all the many many factors which have to be taken into account in the conduct of operations, the nature of the weapons exercises the least influence. Indeed, if the weapons are equal on both sides, they practically exercise no result on the decision at all; for, given the existing warlike qualities of the contending armies and the nature of the country in which conflict takes place, then practically speaking, the sequence of events will be found to be the same whatever the weapons employed. Thus had both sides been armed with bows and arrows, and dragged monstrous old mangonels and catapults about the veld instead of 15 c.m. Krupps and 4.7 q.f. guns, the course of the war would only have been changed; for the worse as far as we were concerned, because noiseless flights of arrows favour the game of ambushes and surprises even more than smokeless powder, though it is just possible that the long bow did not lend itself quite as well to concealment in a treeless country as the rifle. That this conclusion is correct, writes Lieut.-Col. Maude in the "Pall Mall Gazette", one can see from the difficulties encountered by the Romans against the Parthians, and by our crusading ancestors against the Turks. In all three instances it was solely the advantage of mobility possessed by the one side as against the other which enabled them to engage on ground and at the time of greatest advantage to themselves which determined the course and duration of the campaigns.

BOER ADVANTAGES.

In the early stages of the recent war the advantage of both numbers, mobility, and ground was overwhelmingly on the side of the Boers. A quarter of a million infantry could not have occasioned us anything approaching the trouble their 50,000 men actually inflicted upon us, because "mobility", which is always greatest in a small and disciplined force, would then have been slightly in our favour, and we had depth enough behind us to fall back fighting and manœuvring till our reinforcements reached us from the sea. To place the whole campaign on a normal footing, we must consider what would have happened had we been able to oppose the 50,000 Boers as an equal number of cavalry soldiers.

By "cavalry soldiers" I mean disciplined men having "unconditional control" over their horses, and therefore able to get the utmost out of them both in the way of pace and endurance; for the greater contains the less in this as in other matters. Because their horses are under perfect control, they can manœuvre and fight on horseback; and because they have brains in their heads and are disciplined, they can dismount and fight on foot when the circumstances demand it. This is what the expert cavalryman means when he uses the word cavalry, and the examples given us by Cromwell, Seydlitz, Ziethen, and others show that this ideal is by no means unattainable. Indeed, in the case of the 19th Hussars and of certain Bengal regiments, I have seen it attained in England and India within the past ten years. Such cavalry can march seventy, sixty, and fifty miles in three consecutive days, can cover fifteen miles within the hour as an extreme effort (at Delhi, fourteen miles in fifty-four minutes was actually accomplished, with casualties which would have been quite negligible in war), and can deliver a charge home on infantry at full speed for at least a mile; and any one who doubts these statements has only to go across the Channel to Germany or Austria this autumn to see them abundantly confirmed.

CASES IN POINT.

Now place these cavalry in independent "divisions" along the Natal and Cape Colony frontier, and note how the situation would have altered to our advantage. We should still have made mistakes, for mistakes are inevitable in war; but the Boer blunders, though different in their nature, were worse in degree than ours, and the net result could only have been what it always has been under like conditions of relative mobility in the past—namely, a rounding up of the Boer commandos about their led horses, and a series of surrenders, either compelled on the spot by our fire power, or induced after a few days by starvation, as at Paardeberg. The classic example of such warfare is the hunting down of Holkar by Lord Lake in the country north of Delhi, between the Ganges and the Jumna, in 1804. Modify the armaments as you please, preserving its relative quality, and the result would have been the same in all cases.

A similar case, illustrating the evils due to deficient mobility occurred in Napoleon's advance into Russia at the head of a war-trained army of 300,000 men, before which a mobile Cossack screen ell back like the Boers, utilizing every ruse of ambush and surprise, but never attempting to close with their enemy. In fifty-two days it traversed 300 miles, and exclusive of casualties in action it lost 95,500, giving an average of 316 men per mile. Three weeks later it fought the battle of Borodino, losing some 20,0 0 men in this one action, and eight days afterwards entered Moscow, having lost on the whole march of 5,000 miles no less than 158,000, exclusive of men killed in action.

What we have recently undertaken and carried through successfully has been the invasion of a district very similar, topographically, and nearly equal in depth and width to Russia from the Baltic to the Black Sea and back from the frontier to Moscow, with only two columns of slow-moving infantry not exceeding each, say, 40,000 men, against an enemy far exceeding the Cossacks in relative strength, intelligence, and facility for combined movement! and when foreign "experts" carp at our action during the early days of the war, I would ask them how they would act if called on to defend the Austro-Prussian frontier with only a weak infantry division at Eydtkuhnen and a small corps at Lemberg against the whole of the Russian Dragoon army. The problem is almost identical, for the marches about Bobruisk break up the front much like Basutoland, and the Carpathians are a fair set-off against the mountains of Natal.

But in the case of two European armies, a mobile screen of some 50,000 men implies the existence of at least twenty army corps (each with its own cavalry) behind it, and the really obstinate fighting only commences when the infantry stands to win or die on its own ground.

THE PRACTICAL PROBLEMS.

It is to the solution of this problem, how to conquer a stationary resistance, that every thinking head in Europe has been devoting its energies, and the answer they have given are to be found in their several drill-books, which all fundamentally resemble one another. It must be obvious that the methods needed for such a task are very different from those it is necessary to employ against a handful of mounted men whose only one object is to harass and delay their enemy without themselves endangering their own retreat.

Opinions, indiend, offer as to whether the problem of attack under these conditions is capable of solution at all. M. Bloch, it will be remembered, has boldy challenged the conventional military view, and if it were conceivably possible that two great armies of half a million men could confront one another within striking distance under equal conditions, there would be room for this difference of opinion. But M. Bloch and his followers all make this mistake of assuming that the impossible will always happen, and that this inconceivable condition of preliminary equilibrium will be attained in practice.

(Concluded on page 6.)

REGIMENTAL CLOTHING.

GREATCOAT CLOTHS.
UNIFORM Do.
Do. SERGES.
ARMY FLANNELS.
SADDLE SERGES.
BLANKETS FOR MEN.
Do. and JHOOLS for Horses.
PUTTIES.
JERSEYS
CARDIGAN JACKETS.
BALACLAVA CAPS.
SOCKS, BLUE GREY.
Do. NATURAL GREY.
MITTENS,

MANUFACTURED BY
THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,
DHARIWAL PUNJAB.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

REVIEW OF INDIAN TROOPS.

GORGEOUS SPECTACLE

DISTINGUISHED GATHERING.

LORD KITCHENER'S ADMIRATION.

LONDON, AUGUST 13.

His Majesty the King reviewed the Indian troops on the lawn of Buckingham Palace this afternoon The troops marched from Victoria Station headed by the bands of the Coldstreams and Irish Guards, and were greeted by cheering crowds.

The multi-coloured uniforms and pennants on the back ground of the deep green of the lawn, and the crimson canopy of the royal dais, the splendid apparel of the Indian Princes and representatives, and the British Military and Naval Uniforms on the terrace, combined to form a gorgeous and rainbow-hued spectacle.

The Queen and the Prince and the Princess of Wales and other Royalties, Lord George Hamilton, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Roberts, Lord Wolseley, and Lord Kitchener were present.

Lord Kitchener's admiration of the troops he will shortly command was manifest.

The King presented the first of the Coronation medals, and the Prince of Wales continued the presentation on his behalf. A march past followed, and the King afterwards addressed the troops. In the course of his address, His Majesty expressed his high satisfaction at seeing so splendid a contingent.

After making a reference to his illness, His Majesty said that he hoped the contingent had enjoyed their stay and would return in safety to their homes.

RETURN OF INDIAN PRINCES.

LONDON, AUGUST 14.

The Maharaja of Gwalior has started for Brindisi.

The Maharaja of Kolhapur, The Maharaja of Idar, and the Maharaja of Bikanir join the Rome at Marseilles on Friday. The Maharaja of Jaipur joins the Olympia at Marseilles on the 24th inst. Nearly all the other Indian princes join the Egypt at Marseilles on the 22nd inst.

SHAH'S VISIT TO THE KING.

The Shah visits the King on board his yacht on the 20th, and receives the Order of the Garter.

INDIAN REPRESENTATIVES AND STATE CEREMONIALS.

DESIRE TO BE PARTICIPATORS AND NOT SPECTATORS.

A letter to the "Times" signed by one of the representatives from India pleads for the admission of some Indian representatives as participators and not merely as spectators in any future great State ceremony.

THE FUND FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' FAMILIES.

MAHARAJA OF BIKANIR'S GIFT.

The Maharaja of Bikanir has given one hundred pounds in response to the Queen's appeal on behalf of the Soldiers and Sailors' Families Association.

CANDIDATES FOR SANDURST AND WOOLWICH.

AGE MAXIMUM RAISED.

The age maximum of admission at Woolwich has been raised to 19 and that at Sandhurst to 19 1-2.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

THE RECONSTRUCTED CABINET.

LONDON, AUGUST 13.

The following is a list of members of the New Cabinet.

Mr. Balfour—First Lord of the Treasury and Privy Seal.

Lord Halsbury—Lord High Chancellor.

Duke of Devonshire—Lord President of the Council.

Rt. Hon. Akers-Douglas—Home Secretary.

Lord Lansdowne—Secretary of State, Foreign Department.

Mr. Chamberlain—Secretary of State, Colonial Department.

Mr. Brodrick—Secretary of State, War Department.

Lord George Hamilton—Secretary of State, Indian Department.

Lord Selborne—First Lord of the Admiralty.

Mr. Ritchie—Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Lord Ashbourne—Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Mr. Wyndham—Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh—Secretary for Scotland.

Mr. Gerald Balfour—President, Board of Trade.

Mr. Long—President Local Government Board.

Mr. Hanbury—President Board of Agriculture.

Lord Londonderry—President Board of Education.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain—Postmaster-General.

Earl Dudley—Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Earl Dudley is not in the Cabinet, but Mr. Wyndham is.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

UNDER SECRETARY TO VISIT DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 14.

An "Indian Daily News" special cablegram states:—

It is believed in political circles that Lord George Hamilton leaves the India Office before October.

Earl Percy, the Under Secretary of State for India will visit the Delhi Durbar.

Colonel Aslam Khan, frontier representative, has been appointed A.-D.-C. to the King.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE ANTI-CLERICAL AGITATION IN FRANCE.

MILITARY CALLED OUT.

RESISTANCE TO THE AUTHORITIES.

LONDON, AUGUST 14.

The exitement in France concerning the closing of Conventual Schools continues. A military force has been employed in Brittany to support the enforcement of the Government's decrees. Many persons have been sentenced to fine and imprisonment for resistance to the authorities.

ACCIDENT TO DESTROYERS.

HAVOCK AND SUCCESS DAMAGED.

Two new destroyers the Havock and the Success have smashed their bows in collision with a brig and a coal hulk, respectively, in the Solent.

THE ST. LEGER.

LONDON, AUGUST 13.

Ard Patrick has been scratched for the St. Leger.

THE FIFTH TEST MATCH.

VICTORY FOR ENGLAND.

AUSTRALIANS BEATEN BY ONE WICKET.

In the fifth Test Match the Australians were all out for 121 runs in the second innings. England scored 263 for nine wickets, thus winning the match. Jessop's score was 104.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 14.

An "Indian Daily News" special cablegram dated London, the 13th inst. states :—

England has won the fifth test match beating the Australians by one wicket.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

OUTRAGE IN RUSSIA.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR SHOT.

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

In the public gardens, at Kharkov yesterday evening, four shots were fired at the Governor, Prince Obolenski, wounding him in the neck. The culprit has been arrested.

Delayed owing mutilation.

THE VICEROY SHIKARING.

GOOD SPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 14.

According to intelligence received from the Viceroy's Shikar Camp this morning, the sport was good. The total bag should have been one tusker elephant and three bison, but unfortunately the tusker though badly wounded by the Viceroy in the head managed to elude pursuit after he had been tracked some distance as did also one of the bison. His Excellency bagged a very fine bull bison with a well-directed shot in the neck and shoulder, after it had been tracked for two days. Colonel Baring accounted for another equally fine beast, taking a chest shot. This too, was only recovered after a whole day's tracking.

The Viceregal party slept on the twelfth at Gundlepet, leaving at nine the next morning for Ootacammund, which they reached at 3-30 yesterday afternoon. His Excellency's Shikar Camp was laid out in convenient formation on a site which was quite healthy and could hardly have been beaten for advantage of position. On two sides there was a magnificent view over undulating jungle with hills in the distance.

The Viceroy expressed himself more than satisfied with the whole trip. The weather after all apprehensions was most favourable.

CRICKET AT POONA.

GANESHKHIND vs. HEADQUARTERS STAFF.

POONA, AUGUST. 14.

The cricket match Ganeshkhind vs. Command Headquarters Staff, was played at Ganeshkhind to-day.

The Headquarters Staff on this occasion counted Generals Sir Robert Low and Bingham their players Lord Northcote played on the side of Ganeshkhind.

For the first time as it happened this season a good game was witnessed. The finishing was close. The Command Headquarters Staff won by eight runs on the first innings.

The following is the score :—

COMMAND HEADQUARTERS STAFF.

FIRST INNINGS.

Maj Field c and b Greig	5
Mr Narsu b Wood	0
Vet Maj Hazelton c Pollard b Greig	37
Mr Bandu b Wood	7
Gen Low b Greig	0
Gen Bingham b Greig	1
Mr Brewster b Greig	5
Maj Baynes b Greig	11
Col Proudfoot c Murray b Wood	1
Col Bromfield b Wood	1
Mr Svares not out	0
Extras	17
Total	88

SECOND INNINGS.

Gen Low b Greig	2
Mr Baynes b Wood	9
Mr Svares run out	8
Mr Narsoo l. b. w. Murray	5
Maj Hazelton c Murray b Wood	4
Maj Field c Murray b Greig	50
Mr Bandoo c and b Greig	18
Gen Bingham b Greig	6
Col Proudfoot b Murray	1
Col Bromfield not out	0
Mr Brewster b Murray	0
Extras	14
Total	117

GANESHKHIND.

FIRST INNINGS

Mr Rodrigues b Svares	5
Mr Murray b Svares	5
Capt Greig c and b Field	2
Capt Wood b Bandoo	6
Col Croly b Bandoo	36
Lord Northcote b Field	1
Col Owen b Bandoo	0
Macqueen b Field	8
Capt Crawford not out	4
Maj Pollard b Bandoo	0
Maj Tagg b Bandoo	13
Extras	13
Total	80

A SHROPSHIRE MAN ASSAULTED. BY GHARRYWALLAS.

SEVERELY INJURED ON HEAD.

POONA, AUGUST. 14.

Private Girl, Shropshire Light Infantry, was assaulted by several natives whilst out walking with a companion last night at about ten o'clock, by some carriage drivers in Sholapur Road. He was knocked down and injured badly about the head.

The police took him to the Sassoon Hospital to have his wounds dressed.

He was able to give the names of his assailants.

STATUE TO SIR MAN SINGH AT LUCKNOW.

UNVEILED BY SIR JAMES LA TOUCHE.

ADDRESS BY SIR JOHN WOODBURN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, AUG. 13.

His Honour Sir James La Touche to-day unveiled the statue of Maharaja Sir Man Singh, the founder of the British India Association in the Kaiser Bagh, Baradaree, in the presence of Sir John Woodburn, the Talukdars of Oudh and a large assembly of native and European gentry.

Sir James La Touche arrived with Sir John Woodburn and Lady La Touche shortly after 5 p.m., and was met at the entrance by the Maharaja of Ajodhya and the Raja of Jehangirabad on behalf of the Talukdars. The Commissioner of Lucknow, Mr. J. B. Thomson; the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Hope Simpson: the City Magistrate, Mr. C. H. Birthand; and member of other officials met the two Lieutenant-Governors near the entrance. The Baradaree Hall was beautifully decorated, the gorgeous costumes of the Talukdars lending a brilliancy to the scene.

When all were seated, the Maharaja of Balrampur read an address in English from the Talukdars of Oudh, eulogistic of Sir Man Singh, and requesting Sir James La Touche to unveil the statue. The same address was read by the Raja of Jahangirabad in Urdu, after which Sir James La Touche spoke:—He said that they had met to unveil the statue of Sir Man Singh, who in 1870 passed away from among them. His life was connected with great historical events in Oudh, in which he bore a prominent part. In 1825 he had the honour of Nazim of Oudh bestowed on him. After eulogising the late Maharaja, his Honour said that during the Mutiny he was the most powerful Talukdar. He recalled to recollection the words of Sir John Lawrence at a Durbar at Lucknow, referring to the services of Sir Man Singh in giving refuge to fifty Europeans in Fyzabad during the mutiny among whom were women and children. He had also devoted himself to the restoration of peace. For his ability and knowledge of affairs he was appointed K.C.S. I. His Honour also referred to the probability of a Talukdar's Association being established before long. By the erecting of a statue to Maharaj a Dighbijai Singh of Balrampore, future generations would be reminded of these great men of the past, after a few more words of eulogy and reference to the present Maharaja of Ajodhya, his Honour unveiled the statue amid great applause.

The Maharaja of Ajodhya then read an address in the vernacular, thanking Sir John Woodburn for his trouble in undertaking the long journey to be present at the unveiling ceremony of the statue of Maharaja Sir Man Singh, and referred to the friendship which existed between Sir John and the late Maharaja, and his kindness towards the present Maharaja. In acknowledgement of the debt of gratitude and to perpetuate the memory of the obligations under which he had placed them, he said it would be most desirable to erect a marble statue to Sir John Woodburn in this hall.

SIR JOHN WOODBURN'S ADDRESS.

Sir John Woodburn then rose and said: It was with no ordinary pleasure I received the invitation to be present at the ceremony of this afternoon. I wanted with all my heart to be your partner in doing honour to Maharaja Man Singh, who was great man, a man of action as well as a man of intellect, and had the far-se eingness and circumspection that are essential to the success of any ability. The Lieutenant-Governor has told you of his great career, of the eminent rank in the administration of Oudh which he inherited and increased in the Nawabi, and of the conspicuous position he held under British rule. As an intellectual leader of the Talukdars he was an honour to Oudh and Oudh has done well in doing honour to him. Continuing, Sir John said he had the privilege as a lad of being his frequent companion in rides through his beloved Ajodhya, and of hearing from his lips his stories of the past and the comments of his sagacious mind on the politics of the day. He should have been unworthy of that friendship had he failed to be present to-day. I have, he said, in common with you, saluted the great Maharaja, whose memory you perpetuate in the Baradaree which is associated with the latest years of his political life. Talukdars, I welcomed your invitation for another reason. It gave me another opportunity of meeting friends with whom my life in India has grown up. Some of you I shall meet again at the great Durbar at Delhi, but never again can I hope to meet you all gathered as you are gathered together to-day. Farewell to old friends are sad words. Our friendship is too old to cease or change. I have been away from you many years now, but my heart has never been absent. Friend after friend of my younger days has dropped, and Dighbajai Singh and Shanker Buksh and Ajut Singh and Lal Madho Singh and Guzaffar, Hasan and two generations of the Sandila Chowdharies and Nanpara—what a long and sorrowful list—but a great band remains, and in the places of the dead are their successors, and the Talukdars of Oudh inherit the traditions and the duties of those who went before them, and the abiding affection of the English men who lived among them I believe sincerely that you will continue worthy of those traditions. There is no association of landlords within my knowledge who have done better by their tenantry. Sixteen years ago there was passed with your concurrence, a concurrence that has been witnessed nowhere else—a Tenancy Act which I believe after what I have seen in other provinces, to be the best Tenancy Act we have in India. It has given in the judgement of the straitest critics ample protection to your tenants and it has avoided sources of friction which embittered the relations of landlord and tenant. You have surmounted grievous experiences of drought and famine, and the garden of India promises to flourish once more. Now Talukdars you have to think of yourselves. A body of your leaders can, in one long summer, settle a Tenancy Bill, but your own future is the concern of your lives. There are two things I want say to you; simple things, easily remembered things, but grave things. The first, foremost, and the essential one is that you should beware of debt. Remember that it is to you the direct, the most terrible of dangers. Never forget that it is extravagance which leads to it, never forget that it is often mere carelessness and thoughtlessness that opens the door to it. Thanks to Sir Anthony Macdonnell you have an assessment which is studiously lenient. Set yourselves with all your hearts to prudent and careful living so that you may fulfil the hopes of every friend of Oudh, the hopes in very truth of every one of yourselves, that you leave to your sons unimpaired and undiminished the inheritance you have received from your father. The other thing is this that you be stir yourselves in real earnest to the education of your sons. You know that in these modern times success in any walk of life is impossible without education. Education is essential to the proper management of your estates, is essential if your sons are to enter the service of Government. You know that for thirty years your Government has invited and waited for your co-operation, and you may rest assured that your sons will be welcomed to the service of the State if only you will train and qualify them for its duties. In this as in all other matters you could have no kinder or more considerate friend than Sir James La Touche. These are two things I impress on you in the most simple but most earnest language I can find—keep out of debt—educate your sons. I know, alas, that appeal to you is needed. They are the last words to you of your oldest friend in India. Keep them in your memory when he can counsel you no more. Talukdars, the Maharaja of Ajodhya has made to me in your name to-day a proposal about which I know not what to say. The Lieutenant-Governor has assured me that the thought was entirely spontaneous and sincere. Let me believe that in so old a friendship it could not be otherwise. No more can I do you good or do you harm. I am most deeply touched. If you insist on placing some recollection of me in the hall which has so many common associations to me and to you, I know not how to refuse. However unworthy I am of it, let it at least be generous evidence to those who come after us of the affection so easily won of Indians and Englishmen who work together for the good of India.

Sir John Woodburn then put a wreath of flowers on the statue which is of white marble beautifully carved by Farmer and Brindlay of London, and is mounted on a pedestal of polished white marble made by C. Martin and Co., local sculptors. The statue cost £ 2,000 and pedestal Rs. 2,200.

A sword was presented later on by Sir James La Touche to Chowdhari Nazratali, officiating Secretary of the B. I. Association, at the request of the Talukdars.

After refreshments the assembly dispersed.

THE REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 14.

At the instance of the British Indian Association, a public meeting will be held in the Calcutta Town Hall on the 22nd inst., to consider the Universities Commission's report.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE BOERS.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM MR. LABOUCHERE.

COLOMBO, AUGUST 14.

The Australian papers publish the following London cablegrams:—During the discussion on the Estimates, Mr. Labouchere congratulated Mr. Chamberlain on his conciliatory attitude towards the Boers.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that he had always been conciliatory, but felt that the opportunity for reconciliation could only come when certain issues had once for all been settled.

IRRIGATION IN THE NEW COLONIES.

MR. WILLCOCKS' ESTIMATE.

A system of assisted irrigation is to be inaugurated in the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal.

Mr. Willcocks, the great authority on the Egyptian Irrigation Works, estimates that with the expenditure of £30,000,000 on waterworks, the Government will be able to irrigate 3,000,000 acres and raise the value of the latter to £100,000,000.

GENERAL BOTHA'S COUNSEL.

AN END TO POLITICS.

Commander Botha urged on his audience in different parts of Cape Colony to stop bothering about politics, and to be happy in South Africa because they had no home elsewhere.

PLAGUE RAGING IN POONA DISTRICT.

POONA, AUGUST 14.

The plague is raging now in Poona district. The following is the list of last week:—

Nine cases and two deaths in Kelat, in Purandhar taluka; 14 cases, 9 deaths in Limowli; 8 cases, 6 deaths in Utur; and 2 cases, 2 deaths in Chawle.

DACOITS AT WORK.

THREE CAUGHT.

Chief Constable Baba Deshpande of Sirur arrested three dacoits, Bika and Masu, both brothers, with Laxman Bhawani, residents of Awasari, in Khed Taluka. Twenty-one dacoits entered the house of Chunilal Javari in the Village of Banker, with torches, and after severely beating the inmates carried away property to the value of Rs. 1,800.

The police recovered some of the stolen property.

DEATH OF AN OFFICER.

SIMLA, AUGUST 4.

Lieutenant G. V. T. Layton, K. Battery, Horse Artillery, died yesterday at Murree of enteric.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, AUGUST 13.

Mr. Lionel Bigg-Wither is appointed second-lieutenant of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteers.

Lieutenant Sutherland, Border Regiment, joins the Staff Corps, Punjab.

The following are the Sappers Corps relief 1902-03:—One company Bengal Sappers from Chitral to Roorkee; two companies Roorkee to Peshawar; three companies Peshawar to Roorkee, and six companies Roorkee to Chitral. Two companies Madras Sappers Chakdara to Bangalore.

Owing to the cessation of hostilities, the concession of free passages to England to the families of officers and subordinates in South Africa and China, is withdrawn.

BOMBAY ARRIVAL AUGUST 14.—Widdicombe, Capt, Bo. 16th Inft, on leave from Poona.

Hulsebery, Capt, Bo. 27th Baluchis, on duty from Poona.

Maurice, Capt, Beng, R. A. M. C., on sick leave from Poona.

Burt, Capt, Bo, 2 York and Lanc. Regts, on leave from Mhow.

Walter, Lieut, Punj, R. A, proceeding to England from Murree Hills.

DEPARTURE AUGUST 14.—Short, Vety, Major, Punj, A. V. D., on leave to Silkote.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Mooljt B. Barbhaya presiding.

BOMBAY CORONATION CASKET

On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra the Corporation accepted with thanks a large framed photograph of the Bombay Coronation casket from Messrs. Barton, Son & Company, Jewellers and Silver Smiths, Bangalore.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE CHARGES.

The Corporation considered a letter to the President from the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, dated 30th June, on the subject of the inclusion in the divisible account of the Bombay City Police charges of the general tax payable to the Municipality on the Government buildings and chowkeys in the occupation of the City Police.

On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the letter was forwarded to the Commissioner for report.

THE TRAMWAY TRACKS.

The following letter from the Commissioner with regard to the renewal of Tramway tracks was considered:—"With reference to Corporation Resolution dated 24th March 1899, I have the honour to state that in consequence of the action taken by the Commissioner on an earlier Resolution of the Corporation of 15th July 1895, the Tramway Company have since that date undertaken the renewal of their tracks and the replacement of the old rails by others having a groove of the specified size. The speed with which this work was carried on was interfered with to some extent by plague and was also temporarily interrupted by a dispute between the Company and the Commissioner as to the liability of the former in the direction indicated, but the work was not definitely stopped until we notified the Tramway Company of the intention of the Corporation to purchase the tramways and our litigation with them began. In the meantime a great part of the line had been relaid with rails of suitable dimensions.

Dr. Katrak proposed that the letter be recorded.

Mr. K. M. Shroff remarked that it was a matter of surprise that three years and-a-quarter should have been taken up in reporting on such a simple matter.

The proposition was agreed to.

LICENSE FOR DAMMER-BURNING.

On the motion of Mr. Eknath R. Khote, the following letter from the Commissioner was recorded:—"With reference to Corporation Resolution, dated 3rd March last, I have the honour to state that in future dammer will only be allowed to be burnt in such houses as have been specially licensed in that behalf. The conditions on which such licenses will be granted are those insisted on by the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents prior to the issue of a Fire Insurance policy. With reference to the notices of motion on the general question of dammer burning in the neighbourhood of Shamshet Street, which were withdrawn on my offering to supply the information asked for, I have the honour to state that complaints as to the danger of the dammer burning were received in my Office in October 1900, and May 1901; these were inquired into and it was found that a license would be the only means by which the practice complained of could be controlled. In view, however, of the opinion of the License Department that dammer burning was not a trade but only occasionally incidental to a trade, and was universally practised by landlords prior to each monsoon, it was decided to adhere to the existing custom and not to insist on premises being licensed for dammer-burning. Consequently the dammer-burning went on, subject only to such supervision as the Executive Engineer's Department and the Commissioner of Police were able to afford. Since the disastrous fire in Shamshet Street I have taken legal opinion on the question, and the action now taken by me is in strict accordance therewith."

LUSTIG'S CURATIVE PLAGUE SERUM.

THE CONTINUANCE OF EXPERIMENTS.

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. A. Mayr, M. D., signing for Dr. Polverini and self, regarding the discontinuance of the preparation of Professor Lustig's curative plague serum; and also a letter to the President from the chairman, Bombay Medical Union, who forwarded the following resolution unanimously adopted at a meeting held under the auspices of the Union:—"That this meeting is of opinion that in the interests of science and humanity, and with a view to afford medical men opportunities of trying the efficacy of, and using as a medial measures against plague, curative sera, either free of cost or otherwise as may be found expedient, it is necessary that some arrangements be made whereby research work in connection with serotherapy in Bombay be continued either on the plan of Dr. Lustig or any other plan or plans that may be suggested".

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna proposed that all the papers relating to the subject be forwarded to Government with the expression of the Corporation's hope that Government would see their way to make suitable arrangements for continuing research and experiments in serotherapy in Bombay. He said there was a difference of opinion on the subject, but happily there was unanimety in the Bombay Medical Union as to the efficacy of serotherapy in plague, and the desirability of continuing experiments and research in that direction, if possible, in Bombay. A laboratory was maintained in Bombay from Imperial funds for continuing experiments in regard to Professor Haffkine's prophylactic serum and he thought. It would not be an expensive thing to carry on experiments and research with regard to curative serum at the same institution.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji seconded the proposition.

Mr. S. D. Khote said no useful purpose would be served by going to Government, who would probably ask why the Corporation themselves did not continue the experiments? Again as the Government were to continue the experiments in the Punjab, the Corporation had better leave the matter alone. He moved an amendment that all the papers on the subject be recorded.

Mr. Haji Yusuf seconded the amendment.

Mr. Jafferboy said everything connected with the matter was of a very vague character and he would not therefore support the proposition. The Medical Union did not appear to have made up their mind as to the plan on which the research work should be continued.

Dr. Sukhia opposed the original proposition, which, he said, was against humanity.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock said the subject before them was a very complicated and technical one, and he therefore did not propose to enter in o any minute discussion of any strictly scientific nature. What the Corporation had to consider was the principle of expending their funds on scientific experiments and the continuing of those processes for perhaps a very considerable length of time. The serum treatment still engaged the attention of many distinguished observers In this City Dr. Lustig assisted by Drs. Polverini, Mayr and Chowksey had carried on their experiments and investigations for two years and-a-half and they found that the difference in the mortality among plague patients treated under serum and ordinary treatments was not much, and that it was in favour of the anti-toxin serum treatment to a certain extent. He thoroughly appreciated the motive, which had actuated the Medical Union and their Health Officer, Dr. Turner, in moving in the matter. But he must say that the result of observations made here as well as at Poona of Professor Lustig's serum showed that no appreciable benefit had been derived from it, that it had only the effect of prolonging the life of the patient. Undoubtedly the serum treatment had advanced to a certain extent and further experiments would possibly be followed by still greater improvement in the mortality and the mode of treatment. But he did not think that they as trustees of the funds of the city should encourage expenditure in the direction of experiments. He suggested that they should leave the case as it stood and if experiments were undertaken—and he had no doubt they would be undertaken—they would be ready and willing to give every possible assistance to those who were experimenting. There was a considerable amount of serum in the market and he thought there would be no difficulty about obtaining it. He, however would make it clear that he was not opposed to experiments being carried on with regard to antetoxin serum. He only objected to the Corporation financing them, as he thought that body had already done its duty in that respect during the last two years and a half.

Mr. Baptista said that it would not be creditable for an intelligent body like the Corporation to stop the experiments, which had been the means of saving life. He thought the Corporation would be making themselves the laughing stock of the scientific world.

Mr. James Macdonald did not understand the attitude of the Commissioner in suggesting discontinuance of the experiments on the score of expenditure. They had now reduced the plague expenditure from eight lakhs and a half to two lakhs and a half and he thought the Corporation would not grudge spending two or three thousand rupees on experiments, which involved the saving of human life.

Dr. N. N. Katrak was in favour of the proposition.

On a division the amendment was lost, while the original proposition was carried by a large majority.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

FOR Mr. Rudyard Kipling is being driven away from his retreat at Rottingdean by the intensiveness of his admirers. These are in the habit of coming over from Brighton and according to the "Pall Mall Gazette" annoy him in endless ways. They stop him in the street and ask him the way to his own house. Arrived there, they climb on chairs to peer over his garden wall, and snatch twigs from his trees as souvenirs. And of course they ambush him with quick-firing cameras. So Mr. Kipling is looking out for another house that shall be beyond the reach of "trippers".

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

PLAID MATERIALS IN FRANCE.

IDEAS FOR YACHTING COSTUMES.

RAIN COATS AND SUMMER HATS.

LONDON, JULY 25.

IT is a very curious thing that plaids are always beloved of French women; and, stranger still they look remarkably well in plaids that we should consider extremely outre. This year manufacturers in Paris have made a speciality of the most charming combinations of colour in these plaids for cotton frocks worn at the smartest watering places abroad. A pattern that is much worn is a large kind of shepherd's plaid, made of squares of blue and red. The skirt is heavily strapped and the little bolero coat box-pleated from the shoulders. This is worn over a white blouse, with a tiny pin-spot of red, and makes a charming travelling costume for a hot day. The idea on paper does not sound as if it would be pretty, but the two colours combined by French hands are charming in the extreme. The companion of the lady who was thus adorned was wearing a pretty plaid of pale mauve and pale green, trimmed with a coarse pointe d'Arabis lace, and a large collar to match.

Another costume recently worn was remarkably nice. It had a skirt of regular tartan plaid in a dark blue and green woollen material. With it was worn a dark blue Russian blouse, with a velvet collar and cuffs. The admirable cut of that blouse struck one very forcibly. It was loose and yet so well arranged that it gave no bulkiness to the figure. This fancy for plaids is often seen in foulards. Scarlet and white are always a happy combination, and when trimmed with a heavy lace, it is quite delightful. A bolero that has been very fashionable lately is also extremely becoming. It was box-pleated in the front and short at the back, and it was held in place with motifs of the coarsest lace. The wide collar coming round the shoulders and fastening with a tag of lace on either side was extremely effective. Though cotton plaids are all the rage now, a lady "in the know" says that the most fascinating woollen materials in these patterns would be produced for the autumn season ere long. French people have a special art in making up plaids. They are so fond of using them diagonally and crosswise, in fact, they give their inventive faculties full play when using these materials.

As the season draws to a close many of the fortunate possessors of yachts, or of friends who own those luxuries, are following the example of their Sovereign and flitting away to recoup with a brief spell of the salt laden breezes before they return to the fatigues of the postponed Coronation. Unfortunately the delights of yachting for the up-to-date woman entail fresh outlay on suitable dresses. The delicate voile or muslin frocks which have been so necessary for town wear have all to be laid aside for the simple and workmanlike costume which alone is permissible on a steamboat or yacht, or, for the matter of that, at the seaside resort. Many of us who cannot afford to gather a fresh store of health on the sea are preparing to seek for it by the sea, and in both cases it will be found that the dresses which were so carefully prepared for the Naval Review will now prove of much service. The keynote to the smart yachting or seaside dress is well cut simplicity. A most effective and at the same time inexpensive yachting costume is made of plain waterproof navy serge with white linen revers, which are smartened up by being stitched and trimmed with small anchors. The new feature of this design is the basque, which is long and graceful. It is quite tight fitting near the waist, but gored so that it falls fuller below. A trim, neat hat of straw, decorated with spotted ribbon and a quill feather, and a white silk sunshade complete the costume. A costume just being made for a well-known lady yachter is also of blue serge with a pouched front, and the basques are triple. The sleeves, which are full, fall over the wristbands, and are slashed on the inner side, showing the white silk blouse beneath. The front of the bodice is strapped and opens to show the full vest. The collar is trimmed with some of the new applique embroidery. The skirt is cut quite plain to the hips and then falls out in box-pleats about the knees. Through these pleats are run navy blue ribbon to match the dress. One of the new flat hats, very simply trimmed has been appropriately chosen to be worn with this smart costume.

Another yachting dress that has just appeared in a large West-End shop was made with a most serviceable loose coat. This was elaborately braided on the wide sleeves and down the front, to match the skirt, which was also braided. A lovely blue linen, trimmed with appliques of flowers, had just been finished. This was very elaborate and only suitable for the bride for whom it was destined. Again, another charming dress made this time for a pretty young girl, just going off yachting with her father, was made of simple white canvas. The little coat and skirt were arranged with short strapping of the material, each finished with a tiny brass button. This idea would be quite easy to copy, and would look extremely smart for an afternoon gown at the seaside. Another nice article is a cloak which was made for the Naval Review, and is now to be utilised for yachting. It seemed to be quite original. It is of biscuit colour, shower-proof material, being made with deep pleats on the shoulders and falling down in straight folds. Above this is worn a turn-down collar—a sort of coat collar—and a pointed caps with one point at the back and two at the sides, each finished with a tassel. A sailor hat, with a slightly turned up brim, is to be worn with this cloak. Both the hat and cloak are French in design. A useful rain coat which would prove equally of service for yachting, river boating, or seaside wear is composed of shower-proof tweed or cravenette, and is very comfortable for a light-weight summer coat. The coats wear longest without appearing shabby when made of light grey or biscuit coloured materials. With clever fingers this pattern can easily be made at home, as the construction is so simple. An effective and very pretty novelty has been added to many of the new summer hats in the form of the tulle strings with which they are fastened. They are sometimes brought coquettishly round the head and tied beneath the chin with long ends. Another pretty way, and the coolest for hot days, is to drape them round over the shoulder, leaving them to fall straight down the front of the dress, taking the place of the otherwise indispensable ruffle. The strings are especially becoming when worn with the low-necked dress. They are so pretty and soft round the face and take away the look of barsness which is the drawback to the appearance of the collarless frock.

One need hardly say that it should be the laudable ambition of every careful housewife to be able to show a well-stocked linen cupboard. But it is to be feared that the growing tendancy of the modern woman is to leave the linen cupboard to the tender mercies of the domestics, and to replenish her stock only when absolutely necessary. She no longer, like her great grandmother, can boast of her linen presses filled with snowy white napery, fragrant with sweet-smelling lavender, the production of her own skilful fingers! It is, perhaps, natural that the disappearance of the fine art of spinning should have also banished the pride in the well-stocked linen cupboard. In spite of the example of the late Queen and of Queen Alexandra, who were both experts with the spinning-wheel, the fine art of home weaving is lost. There is no time in the modern woman's life for the graceful occupations of a more leisurely age. But, at the same time, it ought to be the pride and pleasure of every mistress of a house to superintend the care of her own house linen, and to see that it is kept in good repair. One is often asked what is the proper allowance to stock and keep a linen cupboard. There must be an allowance of, at least, three pairs of sheets to each bed. This will be only sufficient for one or at times two clean sheets a week for each week, and a pair in reserve in case of illness. They must be made with ample margin to tuck in all round the bed. Four pillow cases and three bolster cases should also be allotted to each person. All thin old sheets or those with holes in the middle should be cut in half, and the outsides turned to the middle and stitched neatly together. It is surprising how long an old sheet will survive this treatment, and will serve most usefully for children or servants. If all the older sheets are taken in time and submitted to this treatment there should be nearly enough to keep the ser-

vants' beds supplied. The latter will naturally much prefer these soft old sheets to the coarser newer kind.

Half-a-dozen table-cloths should be allowed for daily use. Besides these there should be a reserve of at least four extra-sized table-cloths, of double damask, suitable fordinner parties or entertainments. Separate cloths should always be kept for the schoolroom, nursery, or kitchen, but they need not necessarily be bought, as the best parts of the cloths which are past use for the best table can always be cut out and turned into smaller table cloths. Not a fragment of an old table cloth need be thrown away, as small pieces will make up very usefully for breakfast serviettes, fish d'oyleys, or even cloths for the servants to hold hot plates or dishes when waiting at table. When past all other uses the old pieces come in very handy for washing the paint at cleaning times. Four good serviettes should always be allowed for the daily use of each member of the family. In addition at least a dozen finely woven napkins should be kept in reserve to be given out for guests. Only the question of towels now remains, and of these one can recommend not less than three face towels and three bath towels a head. This will allow for a margin in times of sickness.

All the linen as it comes from the wash should be carefully looked through, and never put away till mended. The latest clean things should always be placed at the bottom of each pile, so as to make a certainty that each article will be equally worn. The linen cupboard should be regularly turned out, and "stock-taking" made at least twice a year. Do this, if possible, in July and January, when the sales are going on, and then replenish the store. It is now possible to buy soiled linen of really good quality at these times at a considerable reduction in price. This should be the minimum quantity to stock a linen cupboard, but it is never extravagant to keep a larger supply, as good linen, if occasionally brought into use, will keep for many years. No housewife, therefore, should lose the opportunity of buying a bargain in good linen if it comes her way. It will be less costly in the end, and she will have the additional pride of possessing a well-stocked linen closet, the envy of all her friends.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, JULY 25.

It is extremely satisfactory to notice the ever-increasing tendency to recognize the rights of cyclists—the classing of wheelfolk as part and parcel of the general public. In many ways is this pleasing feature noticeable. On the highways, the district surveyors exercise greater care in obtaining a hard smooth surface on the roads, smaller metal is laid, and a steam roller invariably used to roll it in. Bye-laws have been passed in many towns making it an offence to throw glass and other sharp edged articles on the road, and already fines have been inflicted with respect thereto. Hyde Park, the fashionable rendez-vous of Londoners has been thrown open to cyclists on an equality with equestrian and vehicular traffic; and at the present time an agitation is proceeding against the great railway companies for reduced fares for cycles, and an acknowledgment by the companies of responsibility with respect to damage done to machines whilst in transit. But the greatest step forward in acknowledging the rights of cyclists, comes from the House of Commons; the Select Committee now sitting to consider the North and South Shields Electric Railway Bill, having inserted a clause requiring the company to provide accommodation for bicycles, up to the number of six, by every train. This is indeed a victory for wheelmen, and may it be a forerunner of many similar enactments.

The free wheel device is now almost universal. Like all other innovations, the early progress of the free wheel was hampered by many pessimists, some who argued that the craze was only a nine day's wonder and that the device put a premium on fatalities, and others who restricted its adoption to but a small proportion of riders. How bitter must be the plum for these to swallow, since the free wheel is now in general use, the few fixed wheels seen upon the roads being the old fashion machines running out their span of life. We wonder whether those who once spoke so strongly against the innovation, have since been converted to its advantages. In a few cases we know this to be a fact. The many opportunities for a free coast down long or short hills, lends an entirely new charm to cycling and provided the machine is fitted with two reliable brakes, a complete sense of security is experienced.

There are some people who maintain that long distance riding is a thing of the past, and that the present generation of wheelmen only potter about and rarely cover more than a forty miles or so in a day. This may be the case with a certain section of riders, who doubtless hold these shorter runs to be the most enjoyable form of cycling, but that it is the case with all riders, some recent rides that have come under our notice, flatly contradict. A lady recently rode from London to John o'Groats and then to Land's End, and back again to London, altogether a distance of 1,830 miles, in 25 days 1 hr. 47 min. This shows a daily mileage of over 74 miles. Another lady rode from Land's End to John o' Groats in ten days, or an average of 89 1-2 miles a day; and a clergyman, who has seen forty summers, has ridden from Carlisle to London, a distance of 301 miles under the twenty-four hours. These rides are instances of what can be done by many every-day cyclists. They reflect more credit on the performers than the 400 miles in the twenty-four hours by a trained road racing man, and are instances of what is daily taking place, although the practice of announcing them in the press has died out.

One of the most fashionable functions in connection with athletics and cycling held during the summer months, is the Essex County meeting at Chelmsford held last Saturday, in the grounds of the Bishop of Colchester, Major Rasch M. P., presided, and amongst the distinguished company were Lord Warwick, the Lord Bishop of Colchester, Sir Claude de Crespigny, Bt., General Sir W. Gatacre, K.C.B., Sir C. Lacock Bt., Col. M. Lockwood, M.P. and Col. and Lady Colvin, the latter presenting the prizes to the successful competitors. The principal item of cycling interest was the one mile county championship of Essex won by J. H. Bishop, of the Thames Ironworks C.C.

Another lesson has been forcibly driven home to a road contractor, as to the danger of leaving excavations on the highways unprotected. Some little while ago, a lady cycling in Kent fell down a deep trench made for the new sewers. This trench being unprotected, the lady sued the local authorities, and obtained substantial damages. Now a youth of Bursiem has come to grief over an almost identical cause. The youth was riding direct for the trench, when some workmen called after him a note of warning. He turned his head for a few seconds to see what was the matter, and when again looking at his course, he was on the brink of the hole. Hastily he turned on one side on to a heap of stones, and although escaping personal injuries, his machine was completely smashed up. At the County Court, he sued the contractor, and obtained a verdict of £15, the amount claimed.

The return of Jimmy Michael to the cycle race path is announced. As yet the little rider has not appeared in public, but will be doing so early next month, and judging from the speed he displays in training will worry many of the Continental cracks. Some colour to our assumption that Michael's object in returning to the path is to complete the fifty miles in an hour, is lent by the fact that the makers of his motor pacing machines have contracted to turn out a motor capable of covering fifty miles an hour regularly. Michael has also secured the services of two expert motorists to drive them viz., Lamberjack and Demester. Michael's system of training is perfect, for every morning and evening he takes a spin behind pace and travels at a forty miles an hour bat.

An accident which might have resulted very seriously recently befell a cyclist near Cardiff. He was passing an omnibus on the off side and failed to notice an on-coming trap. The shaft of the trap caught in his clothing and dragged the wheelman off his machine and along the road for some yards; he then slipped on to the roadway, and the wheel of the trap passed over his shoulder. Miraculously he received but slight injuries; but this is the owner of the trap was not to know, so there is no excuse for his having ridden off without even waiting to make enquiries.

It is not a pleasant job at any time to repair a puncture in one's tyre, and anything that tends to make the operation easier is therefore to be welcomed. There has just been put on the market a very ingenious invention which does away with the necessity of carrying or using rubber solution. It is a plastic patch of rubber and when pressed on the tube adheres immediately. All that is necessary is to merely first remove the sulphur and foreign matter from round the puncture in the usual way. Then the patch is pressed down, and sticks at once, effectually sealing up the perforation and the tyre can be reinflated without waiting. This rather clever invention is inexpensive, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket.

A frequent cause of annoyance is to find on endeavouring to inflate a tyre that the valve will not permit the free inlet of air. This complaint is pretty general with riders who use the locking variety of valve—that is screwing and unscrewing. A valve like the Woods, as used on all Dunlop tyres is perfectly simple to operate, and free from troublesome complications.

BOMBAY SERVICES.

The Honourable Mr. Justice L. P. Russel has been allowed an extension up to the 15th September 1902 of furlough on urgent private affairs.

Mr. A. F. H. Comber has been appointed Police Officer in charge of His Highness the ex-King Thebaw of Burma at Ratnagiri vice Mr. J. E. Fairclough.

Captain W. Beale, on return to duty, become Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar.

Mr. L. Prendergast Walsh, C. I. E., Political Agent, Savantvadi, has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Lieutenant N. R. Anderson, 30th Baluch Infantry, becomes Cantonment Magistrate at Hyderabad, in addition to his Military duties, vice Captain R. B. Unwin.

Mr. C. C. Boyd, I. C. S., acts as Judge and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, vice Mr. R. J. C. Lord, I. C. S., deceased, pending further orders.

Mr. R. B. Wood, I. C. S., Personal Assistant to the Collector of Kaira and Magistrate of the First Class becomes an additional District Magistrate in the district for a period of six months with effect from the 5th August.

Mr. S. M. Fraser, I. C. S., is allowed privilege leave for two months and nine days in combination with furlough for one year.

Mr. E. L. Sale, B. A. (Cantab.) I. C. S., is allowed privilege leave for six weeks, Mr. J. McNeill, I. C. S., has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. W. L. Harvey, C. I. E., I. C. S., to be a member of Port Trust, Bombay, vice Mr. W. D. Sheppard, I. C. S., resigned.

Captain S. H. Burnett, M.B., C.M., I.M.S., is granted privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty days in combination with furlough for twelve months and ten days, with effect from the 13th August.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The nineteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at the registered office of the company No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, yesterday afternoon, when Mr. Sharapa Vithal presided. The directors' report stated that the year's working had resulted in a profit of Rs. 55,440-9-3.

The agents had voluntarily offered to give up Rs. 21,615-4-6 out of their commission. The balance of profit was thus brought to Rs. 77,055-13-9. The directors recommended a dividend of Rupees thirty (30) per share equivalent to 6 per cent. per annum which would absorb Rupees thirty-six thousand (36,000) and further recommended to place Rupees thirty-six thousand (36,000) to the credit of depreciation fund account (machinery), and to carry forward the balance of Rs. 5,055-13-9 to next year's account.

THE KHANGAUM COTTON PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The adjourned meeting of the shareholders of the company was held at its registered office No. 121, Meadows Street, yesterday afternoon, when Mr. Sorabji M. Nicholson presided. The director's report which has already appeared in these columns, was adopted, and resolutions were passed giving effect to the recommendations made by the directors.

The chairman in moving the resolution for the adoption of the report and accounts said:—I have to congratulate the shareholders on the results obtained for the year, but more particularly for their having been fortunate to uninterruptedly receive a dividend during the past five years, which not only were not the best years for the industry, but which were not even ordinarily good years. What gratifies me, and I am sure, all of you, is that such dividends have been actually paid from profits augmented by the amounts given up by the agents from time to time after due provision for the Depreciation Fund, and that the thoughtful provision of an Equalisation of Dividend Fund which stands at Rs. 75,000 is yet untouched. It would be thought rather strange that the agents should have given up for the year an odd sum of Rupees 21,615-4-6. The fact, however, that the agents have thought it better both in the company's and their own interests, and more so I must admit in the interests of the company to take such amount for their labour as is paid to all the shareholders together after the provision of another equal sum for depreciation. The profits during the year under report inclusive of commission amount to Rs 1,12,055-13-9 and to put the appropriation distinctly before you, it is sufficient to point out that Rs. 36,000 are taken by the agents as commission, a similar sum will be absorbed in payment of the dividend and another equal sum, viz, Rs. 36,000 is taken to Depreciation Fund Account leaving Rs. 5,055-13-9 to be carried to next year's account.

The report was adopted and a dividend of Rs 30 per share was declared. Mr. Sharapa Vithal was re-elected; and Mr. P. S. Kharegat was appointed an auditor on a remuneration Rs. 500.

PASSENGERS BY THE S. S. R. RUBATTINO.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian, steamer R. Rubattino, Captain M. Saporiti, leaving for Naples and Genoa to-day. Cabin passengers should be present at Victoria Dock Shed No. 3 at 7 a. m. sharp for the medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. Deck passengers and native servants must be at the disinfecting Shed Prince's Dock at 6 a. m. with all their baggages:—

To Naples and Genoa:—Mr. C. Boggiano, Rev. J. N. Carpenter, Mr. B. Cavo, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Clarke, Mr. A. Pias, Rev. Fath. Piersch, Mr. G. Purio, Mr. J. A. McDonnell, Mr. M. Malherbe, Mr. E. Marcesaro, Rev. Mother Teresa, Mr. M. D. Naidu, Rev. J. Olesh, Mr. V. Perera, Mr. and Mrs. Bamsay and infant, Mrs. J. Schleuter, Sister Josephine, Mr. Voigt, Mr. A. L. Whitteli, Mrs. and girl, Captain and Mrs. J. S. Widdicombe and infant.

To New York:—Miss Hoffmann, Mr. L. Joshi, Mrs. two children and infant, Mr. Joshi, Junior Rev. J. P. Rodgers, Mrs. and three children.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. ELPHINSTON COLLEGE C. C.

The following is the team which will represent the Bombay Gymkhana in their match with the Elphinstone College C. C. to-morrow at the Gymkhana ground:—

E. L. Sale, P. Cheetham, H. S. Aston, N. C. Rumboll, P. J. Mead, C. M. Ward, E. E. Coombs Capt. E. L. Tomkins, H. D. Sinclair, Capt J. D W Davy and Paymaster Lenn.

It will be noticed that neither W. F. Lumsden, J. S. Milne, H. Harrington, Captain G. C. Garnegy of Major E. J. Lamb are playing, but H. D. Sinclair, the Dharwar will be included in the team having been specially invited to participate in the game.

THE HINDU BISCUIT COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebji, presiding at the High Court yesterday, gave judgment in the suit brought by Madan Gopal and others against the Hindu Biscuit Company, Limited, in which the plaintiffs affirmed that an agreement between them and the company had been wrongfully cancelled by the latter, who also retained possession of a Tapti Valley Railway Company's share for Rs. 2,500 belonging to the plaintiffs and they claimed Rs. 10,000 as damages from the company. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga, and Girdharlal, appeared for the plaintiffs; the company being represented by Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Reikes, instructed by Messrs. Thakordas, Dharamsey, and Company.

Mr. Justice Tyebji, after considering the facts and the law at considerable length, dismissed the suit, the plaintiffs to pay half the costs of the defendant company, and to pay to the company the agreed sum of Rs. 2,000. The company is then to return the Tapti Valley shares, deposited with the company as security. The payment of the sum of Rs. 2,000 to be without prejudice to the right of either party to appeal.

On Friday a Gunner of No. 75 Company, R.G.A., stationed in the Fort, at Delhi, committed suicide by shooting himself with his rifle. The unfortunate man was on sentry duty at the time and had been in a somewhat depressed state of mind for some days previously. He was buried on Saturday morning.

PARSI BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

A QUESTION OF DECAYED TEETH.

Yesterday at the High Court, a Parsi breach of promise case was called on before the Hon. Mr. Justice Tayebji, Bai Nawazbai, daughter of Dinshaw Pirozshah Setna, sued Dorabjee Eduljee Mody to recover Rs. 10,000 as damages for breach of promise of marriage. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Lowndes. Mr. Raikes and Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, Dinshaw and Co., represented the defendant.

The plaint stated that the plaintiff and the defendant were duly betrothed in accordance with the Parsi custom on the 25th October 1900, and they mutually promised to marry each other. The defendant subsequently wrongfully refused to perform his promise and declined to marry the plaintiff. Plaintiff, by reason of the breach, had suffered much pain of mind, and her prospects had also suffered. From the correspondence it would appear that the defendant, had acted in an improper, cruel and unfeeling manner and had no justification whatever for his breach of promise to marry her. The defendant carried on business as a timber merchant and is a wealthy man. The plaintiff is now twenty years old, and the defendant is about twenty-eight.

The defendant admitted having been betrothed to the plaintiff, but denied that he refused wrongfully to marry her as alleged in the plaint. The plaintiff and her parents fraudulently concealed from him the fact of plaintiff's teeth and gums being in a diseased state, and of her having lost four of her teeth and of others being in a tottering condition; that the plaintiff and her parents were bound to disclose the said fact which was material for him to know, and that out for such fraudulent concealment he would not have promised to marry the plaintiff. The defendant for the first time discovered the defect on the 31st October 1900, and thereupon, speaking to his parents, communicated his repudiation of the contract to the plaintiff's father on the 2nd November 1900. He submitted that, under the circumstances, he was justified in refusing to perform his promise. If the plaintiff suffered pain and had been dammified as alleged, it was owing to the conduct of the plaintiff herself and her parents in inducing the defendant to enter in the contract of marriage by such fraudulent concealment. Defendant denied that he had acted in an improper, cruel and unfeeling manner. He himself had been put to great annoyance and mental trouble by reason of the concealment. He denied he was a wealthy man as alleged, and maintained that he was not liable to the plaintiff. Without prejudice to any of the contentions herein before set forth, defendant had brought into court Rs. 1,500 to be paid to the plaintiff.

On the case being called on before his Lordship, Mr. Scott applied for a postponement till Monday.

Mr. Davar: As soon as your Lordship has heard me, I think your Lordship will consider that an adjournment is not necessary.

Mr. Scott: We apply for an adjournment on facts stated in our affidavit.

Mr. Davar said there was a breach of the promise within a week; for otherwise, there would have been unhappiness for life. Defendant was advised to pay Rs. 1,1,000 into Court, but he had most liberally brought in Rs. 1,500, and agreed to pay the plaintiff's costs up to the filing of the written statement. If there was anything in that document hurtful to the feelings of the plaintiff or her parents, the defendant undertook to withdraw unreservedly. Counsel said his client had made a most liberal offer, and if the suit was prosecuted with, the defendant would ask for his costs against the plaintiff.

Mr. Scott: I want an adjournment till Monday. I am afraid a settlement cannot be arived at. We want our costs up to date. They forced us to come to court by the statements made in their written statemnt which was published in the Parsi papers.

Mr. Davar: I am not prepared to pay a single rupee more than the costs up to the filing of the written statement. This is a case which it is eminently desirable to settle. The only objectionable statement we are said to have made was that four of the young lady's teeth have fallen, and that her gums areda cayed. (A laugh.)

Mr. Scott said the written statement alleged fraudulent concealment on the part of the plaintiff and her father—which was published in the Parsi papers.

Mr. Davar: We are not responsible for that. When my client saw the young lady's teeth he resolved to break off rather than be unhappy for life. We offered in correspondence to withdraw all the allegations.

Mr. Scott: When the time comes the correspondence will be read.

The Judge looked over the written statement.

Mr. Davar said the fraudulent concealment consisted only in the non-disclosure of the state of the back teeth.

Mr. Scott: We will prove by medical evidence that the gums are not decayed, and that the teeth are not tottering. (A laugh.)

Mr. Davar: I accept the statement if my learned friend says so.

Mr. Scott: If they withdraw all the allegations which are objectionable, and pay the Rs. 1,500 and the costs up to-day, we withdraw the suit.

Mr. Davar: I cannot agree as to the costs.

His Lordship said he would give a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 1,500 and costs up to the filing of the written statement. The question of subsequent costs to be determined by his Lordship on the correspondence between the parties and their solicitors. Defendant to withdraw the allegations made in the written statement that there was any fraudulent concealment on the part of the plaintiff or her father, the allegation that the plaintiff's gums were in a diseased condition, that her teeth were tottering, etc.

The correspondence between the parties was then read.

After further discussion, and after hearing counsel on both sides with regard to the costs subsequent to the filing of the written statement, his Lordship, as agreed upon, gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 1,500 and the costs up to the filing of the written statement, the defendant withdrawing all the objectionable expressions used in the written statement. With regard to the costs subsequent to the filing of the written statement, his Lordship ordered that each party should bear his own.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

Sir,—In a late leader you gave voice to what appealed irrisistibly to many thousands of thinking men and women—European and Native—on this side of India, and I hope all over India, in calling public attention to the ghastly mockery of the coming pageant at Delhi, side by side, possibly, with one of the worst famines India has ever experienced.—Nero fiddled while Rome blazed, but a new record in callousness will be established if money, which, well directed, would save hundreds of thousands of lives, is dissipated in connection with a Durbar, the very thought of which is, I am convinced, by loathed every Native Chief who has been invited to attend. Even should rain yet modify the present gloomy outlook, there cannot fail to be infinite distress all over Western India, possibly in Southern India also, and, in the name of all that is compassionate, let the hungry be fed rather than the vanity of those responsible for initiating the Delhi Durbar.—Yours &c.,

KARUALD.

Earl Spencer ran away with the Duke of Devonshire's overcoat the other night. The statement seems grave, but properly considered is in reality funny. It came to pass that at the close of the debate in the House of Lords the Duke, according to his leisurely nature, was one of the last to leave. Sauntering into the handsome vestibule, which Parliamentary custom commands us to call a lobby, a place where each peer has a labelled peg for hat and coat, he found that the garment had gone. Meditation, anxiety, consternation, were the moods through which he passed. He sought the counsel of a resourceful official, who, remembering that the Earl had just departed, suggested that he might be the culprit. No doubt the adviser reflected also that the two peers were both tall, broad-shouldered, and free from superfluous flesh. In hard times they might run a co-operative overcoat, wearing it alternately. Away and bring back the prize. The messenger departed, fleet-footed, overhauled Lord Spencer, and stated the suspicion against him. Examining the coat he had on, the Earl was startled to find that it was not his own. Back he went to the bereaved Duke, restored the garment, and begged forgiveness, which was graciously granted. Nay, more, the two peers laughed over the adventure as a good joke.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 5th instant, were submitted regarding the proposal made by the Docks Superintendent to fix rates for the hire of wire net slings and iron tip buckets of special construction for manganese ore trade, &c., at the Docks.

The recommendations of the Docks Committee were approved and it was directed that the sanction of Government should be applied for to the necessary additions to para. 8, page 24 of the Dock Scale of Rates.

RULES FOR CARGO BOATS.

Papers in reference to proposed rules for the grant of certificates to cargo boats plying in the Harbour were submitted.

It was resolved that the fees should not be more than sufficient to cover the estimated cost of the establishment and should on this basis be fixed in the first instance at Rs. 5 and 3 for boats of over 30 and under 30 tons, respectively, instead of at Rs. 7 and 5 as proposed. The Draft Rules with this amendment should be forwarded to Government for sanction with the recommendation that they be forthwith notified and, subject to amendment in respect of any representation that may be received, that they come into force from 1st January 1903. The Port Officer's proposals for establishment to carry out the work of survey and the grant of certificates are approved and the sanction of Government should be applied for to the Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor and Second Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor being employed on the duty and to the grant to them of the proposed allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem each as remuneration for their services. It will be advisable that the work of surveying cargo boats should be proceeded with in anticipation of the Rules coming into force. The Port Officer will make the necessary arrangements in this respect and the allowances referred to should have effect from the date on which the surveys are first undertaken. The survey certificates granted prior to 31st December 1902 will be in force up to 31st December 1903. Thereafter they will be current for one year from date of survey as laid down in Rule 2.

EXTENSION OF SHED.

Reports were submitted by the Engineer, regarding the completion of the work of constructing two upper storeys to shed No. 10, with a three-storeyed extension of similar design at Berth No. 11, Victoria Dock, and the completion of the work of erecting and fitting the new lantern and apparatus at the Kennery Light-house.

In a minute by the Chairman, it was observed that the work was estimated to cost Rs. 5,07,050, and it is anticipated that the final accounts will show a saving of Rs. 64,000 on this account which is satisfactory.

The following Resolution was passed:—The reports are very satisfactory and in both instances reflect great credit on the Engineer, Mr. P. G. Messent, M. Inst. C. E., and, in the case of the new transit shed on his Assistant, Mr. McGlashan. The services of Mr. Mitchell, Acting Mechanical Superintendent, in connection with the erection of the new Kennery Light have already been acknowledged. The following members of the staff should be commended for their services which are specially brought to notice by the Engineer:—

In connection with Kennery New Light: Mr. Framjee Ruttonjee, Sub-Engineer in charge, Mr. H. P. Kharas, Foreman; Mr. C. X. Fernandez, Leading Fitter. In connection with new Transit shed: Mr. A. F. Gurr, Masonary Inspector, Messrs Shepard & Co should be thanked for their courtesy and assistance in stopping their steamers to land and take up men and materials at Kennery during the progress of the work of erecting the new light.

A government resolution was submitted approving of the plans and estimates, the latter amounting to Rs. 5 87 943, for the proposed three-storyed shed for Berth No. 2 Victoria Dock.

It was directed that the work should now be proceeded with.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 1st August 1902.	Total from 1st April to 1st August 1902.	For week ending 1st August 1901.	Total from 1st April to 1st August 1901.
Vessels piloted into harbour	13	356	16	352
Do " out of " "	22	304	19	367
Do transported "	11	257	16	250
Do attended to	...	22	1	25
Do warped	2	15	...	15

LAST LESSON OF THE WAR.

(Concluded from page 4.)

The preliminary victories of the cavalry screen on one side or the other must of necessity produce despondency and depression on the defeated, and as the balance of superiority inclines more and more to the victors, all those advantages of surprise, information, and so forth, which told so much against us in South Africa, pass to their side; and their general will be able to combine his efforts against the point of his own selection, where his opponent is compelled to act in the dark, who will no longer be able to fight when and where he pleases, but when and as he must. Of course exceptional courage in his men may still turn the scale in his favour; but the instances in which this has occurred are very rare, and of late years—that is, since the era of the monster armies initiated by Napoleon—victory has gone to the assailant in at least 95 per cent. of the battles between them.

In these great and decisive battles there is absolutely no room for the individual tactics the present war has popularized; masses alone decide, but they meet under such conditions that the wholesale slaughter the South African school so dread cannot take place, and, as a fact, never has done so. The breech-loader has never yet reaped such a bloody harvest in the same time as its forerunner the old, obsolete "Brown Bess," nor is there the slightest reason why it ever should.

Space, however, compels me to hold over this side of the question. I would, however, ask those who fear the modern magazine rifle to consider and explain, if they can, how it happens that, in spite of all improvements, it takes a modern soldier longer to kill or disable an adversary than it used to do in the past. In the old days it took roughly 500 rounds, which could be conveniently fired in sixty minutes, to make a disabling hit. In the early breechloading days the number rose to nearly 1,000, which certainly could not be fired in the same number of minutes, and now it has mounted up to 5,000, an equally impossible amount to fire away with any accuracy in the same time-limit. It is these broad facts which lie at the basis of all military preparation in peace time and there is unfortunately little evidence to show that they have been taken to heart by the framers of the new drill-books.

TROOPS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Canara, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 21st instant, from South Africa, brings the undermentioned troops and followers, who will be landed at the Government Dockyard on the date of arrival:—Six British officers, 11 warrant 6 officers. 1 woman, and 129 followers.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending August 17th was 616, giving a death-rate of 41·27 per annum per thousand as against 50·39 the corresponding period of last year, and 95·35 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 88 died from fevers; 27, plague; 6, small-pox; 16, measles; cholera; 1, leprosy; 52, phthisis; 47, diseases of the nervous system; 109, affections of the respiratory organs; 60, diarrhœa; 28, dysentery; 42, still-born; 73, old age and debility; 9, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 30; Brahmin, 20; Lingaet, 0; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 301; Hindu low caste, 72; Musulman, 143; Parsee, 20; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 15; Eurasian, 1; European, 7. The total number of births was 397 as against 279 the corresponding period of last year, and 277 the average over the past five years.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

We strongly recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a most delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and cooling effects are Simply Magical. Tired or Tender feet are instantly relieved. Book on bottle contains full directions.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists throughout the British Empire. Beware of substitutes. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the only Makers and their name and address is at foot of label.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Aug. 14.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr A F H Comber has been appointed Police Officer in charge of His Highness the ex-King Thebaw of Burma at Ratnagiri vice Mr. J E Fairclough.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt W. Beale, on return to duty to be Asst Political Agent, Kathiawar.

Cap W M P Wood Acting Second-in-Command Kolapur Inf Corps and ex-officio Asst to the Political Agent Kolapur was appointed to act as Tutor and Guardian to the Minor Chiefs of Jamkhandi, Jath, Mudhol and Miraj (Junior) from the 14th Feb to the 11th May 1902 inclusive.

Mr L Prendergast Walsh C I E Political Agent Swantvadi has been permitted by H M Sec of State for India to return to duty with the period of his leave.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon Mr. Justice L P Russell, Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, has been allowed by the Secy of State for India an extension up to the 15th Sept. of the furlough on urgent private affairs granted to him in Govt Notification No 3127, dated the 13th May 1902.

Under the provisions of Sec 641 of the Code of Civil Procedure, H E the Gov in Council is pleased to exempt Mir Rustam Khanvalad His Highness Mir Imambux Khan from personal appearing in Civil Court.

The powers of a Magte of the First Class conferred by Govt Notification No 3079, dated 21 Nov on Rao Saheb Chimnlal Lalubhai Vakil in the dist of Kaira and other powers since conferred upon him under the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 being no longer required, are withdrawn under Sec 41 of the Code.

The Gov in Council is pleased to invest Rao Bahadur Lakshman Moreshvar Deshpande Huzar Depy Collr and Magte of the First Class in the dist of Ahmednagar, with the following additional power specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code—Power to hear appeals from convictions by Magtes of the second and third Classes (Sec 407).

Rao Saheb Gopal Laksh man Killedar Mamlatdar taluka Nandurbar in the dist of Kuandesh is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magt of the First Class in the dist.

The Gov in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut N R Anderson 30th Baluch Inf to be Cantonment Magt at Hyderabad in addition to his Military duties vice Capt R B Unwin.

Lieut Anderson is further appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magt of the First Class in the Hyderabad Dist and will exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Hyderabad.

The Gov in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C C Boyd I C S to act as Judge and Sessions Judge Hyderabad vice Mr R G C Lord I C S deceased pending further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased under clause 2 to Sec 10 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to appoint Mr R B Wood I C S Personal Asst to the Collr of Kaira and Magte of the first Class in that dist to be an additional Dist Magte in the dist of Kaira for a period of six months with effect from the 5th Aug and to invest him with all the powers of a List Magte.

H E in Council is further pleased, under Sec 28 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, as amended by Sec 6 of Bombay Act I of 1900, to invest Khan Saheb Rastamji Manchorji Gimi, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Ankleswar, within the limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Second Class Subordinate Court of Ankleswar, with jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs 200.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr S M Fraser, I C S, is allowed privilege leave for two months and nine days in combination with furlough for one year.

Mr E L Sale, B A (Cantab), I C S, is allowed privilege leave for six weeks.

Mr J McNeill, I C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Sec 11 of the Indian Merchants Shipping Act (VII of) 1880, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Senior Engr and Saipwright Surveyo to the Port of Bombay an Examining Officer under the said Act.

With reference to Sec 13 of the Bombay Port Trust Act 1879 H E the Gov in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W H Harvey C I E I C S to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Portof Bombay vice Mr W D Sheppard I C S resigned.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 15

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honble Mr. Justice STARLING.

For dismissal under Rule 790.

4213—Ardeshir H D and Co—The New Great Eastern S and W Co Ld vs Dwarkadas Shamjee and another—Thakurdas and Co.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1208—Ardeshir H D and Co—Manmobandas Ramjee and others vs N C Macleod—Malvi H and M—Part heard

1205—Dikshit and D—Puttival widow vs Javerbai and another—Mansukhlal J and H.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

112-02—Bicknell M and M—Shapurjee Nusserwanjee Parekh and another vs Merwanjee H Modi—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.

661-01—Craigie L and O—Moreshwar Bapu alias Gajanund Wasudeo vs Gungaram Bapooba Kele—Bhaishanker and K.

130-02—Little and Co—Chuturbhooj Morarjee and others vs Jairam Giga—Ardeshir H D and Co.

634-01—Little and Co—Rai Bahadur Bansilal Abercband vs The Jairam Mills Ld—Thakurdas and Co.

631-01—Captain and V—Bai Kaku and another vs Amerchand Madhowjee and another—Mansukhlal D and J.

603-01—Madhowjee V—S Jan Hulala vs M C Macleod and another.

173-02—Framjee and D—Rahimbhai Hirjibhai Allarakhia vs Miya Sayed Ahmed Valed Sayed Hossein—Payne G S and M.

535-01—Mulla and M—Khatizabai widow vs Fatmaba widow and others—Bicknell M and M, Payne G S and M and Shamrao and M.

174-02—Framjee and D—Rehimbhai Heerjeebhai Allarakhia and others vs Miya Syed Ahmed valad Syed Hasan and another—Payne G S and M.

835-01—In person—Fakira Rutna vs Kanari Narsoo Vanjari and another—Daphary and F.

591-01—Pestonji R and K—Gopalji Cullianji vs Dayal Bhimji and others—Bhaishanker K and G.

727-01—Bhaishanker K and G—Dayal Bhimjee vs Gopal Cullianjee and others—Pestonji R and K.

562-01—Raghowjee J—Valabhdas Dayal vs Pragjee Joshi—Balkrishna V N K.

804-99—Madhowjee V Balkrishna Kuverjee vs Purshotum Kara and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

175-02—Mathibai J and M—Chunilal Tribhowan and others vs Ujambai widow and others—Smetham B and N Edgelow G and W.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

158-01—Mulla and M—Abdul Kayam Sharafali vs Abdool Hossein Rasoolali and others—Matubhai J and M and Smetham B and N—Part heard.

For recording evidence.

42-00—Dikshit and D—Khunderao Pandurang vs Dadabhoy Narayen Dhunu and others—Smetham D and N.

Long Causes.

699-01—Bicknell M and M—Merwanjee Jamshedjee Hakim vs Moroba Ramchunder Poy and others—In person.

671-00—Bhaishanker K and G—Vallabhdas Sewjee and another vs Ludhoo Premjee and others—Madhowjee V.

160-02—Jehangir and S—Rustomjee Dadabhoy Karanjia and others vs Kallibai widow and others—Bicknell M and M.

168-02—In person a pauper—Merwanjee Edaljee Bamboat vs Framjee Edaljee Bamboat—In person.

634-01—Crawford B and Co—Chatildas Lalloobhai and others vs Beg Mahomed Hajee Abdool Rehman—Little and Co.

534-97—Little and Co—Nathibai and another vs Premchund Hurchund—Tyabjee D and Co.

635-01—In person—Vazir Rajbana Jenjit vs Gangabai—In person

697-01—Ardeshir H and D—N C Macleod vs Hajee Sidick Hajee Hassum—In

M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

Mr. Owen Hall (Mr. "Jimmy" Davis) is in luck's way with his new and as yet unseen farcical comedy, The Girl from Kay's. Preliminary advertisement, if not absolutely everything nowadays, is certainly a very great deal, and the latest result of Mr. Davis's light and lively mood is destined, it seems, to be well talked about before production. The Girl from Kay's came in for a very fine advertisement when the proprietors of Jay's Limited, of Regent Street, brought an action against the author to restrain him from offering the piece for public representation under the title of The Girl from Jay's the objection being that as Mr. Davis's heroine was a trifle venturesome in her general behaviour, the production of a play with such a name would be calculated to cause considerable annoyance to Jay's Limited and the young ladies employed by them. And so "Owen Hall" called his piece The Girl from Kay's.

And now we are all set talking again of The Girl from Kay's, because it is said that for the title part there has been engaged an actress of no less distinction—speaking with regard to dramatic art, social popularity, and personal beauty—than Mrs. Brown Potter, whose "line", so far from being farcical comedy, is, and mostly has been, classical tragedy! "Have you heard that Mrs. Brown Potter is to be the Girl from Kay's"? The question is going the round of the fashionable restaurants, and causing not a little sensation at their luxurious dining-tables. The divers cannot understand it. They cannot associate Mrs. Brown Potter with farcical comedy, or even light comedy. They cannot imagine Calypso as a girl from a shop. Why is she playing the part? Who engaged her for it? What will she do with it? And so forth.

But Mrs. Potter has not been engaged to appear in the character of the typical shop-girl of the stage—the pert "young person" who cannot take two steps in those dumpy little shoes with the stilt-like heels without swinging the tail of her frock. The girls at Kay's, like those at Jay's, are tall and dignified, and, in their tight-fiting black silk gowns rustle majestically to and fro, like the corridor ghosts the old manors, only that they are attired in black instead of white, and rattle golden instead of iron chains. The vision, then, of Mr. Brown Potter in the title-role of "Owen Hall's" new comedy, does not make such a strange picture after all The actress is delighted with her part, and will introduce into "The Girl from Kay's" the exact tone the author requires.

In the meantime, Mrs. Brown Potter, whose Bray Lodge, on the Fishery Estate of Maidenhead, is one of the finest residences up river, is entertaining her friends on her beautiful lawn and her—well, beautiful launch, when it goes properly; but thereby hangs a melancholy tale. Mr. and Mrs. "Joe" Lewis (Miss Fannie Ward), with a guest from London, were making steady and comfortable progress in their electric launch, "Oldfield," when, meeting Mrs. Brown Potter in her new petroleum launch from Detroit, which was waiting to get into Boulter's, they joined her and her party (including Sir Thomas Dewar, M.P., and Mr. Kyrle Bellew), and sent the electric launch back to the pretty house they have taken below Maidenhead Bridge for the season. The pleasure of becoming Mrs. Potter's floating guests was in itself sufficient inducement for the transfer; but there was another attraction: the petroleum launch had won first prize at a Detroit exhibition, and was a "mover."

The new launch behaved in a most shocking manner in Boulter's. Wherever Mrs. Brown Potter looked she saw people being "damaged by smoke and water" (as they say in the official reports of fires), and all the mischief was coming from her precious launch! It filled the lock with the sickening fumes of petrol, and there was not a nose within sight that had not a handkerchief held to it. Mrs. Potter was disgusted and looked it. Before leaving Boulter's it had choked and soaked a score of unfortunate persons, one fair puntress in a delicate pink and white dress getting almost a pailful of water in her lap from the belching sides of Detroit's masterpiece. Mrs. Potter hid her head, and the rest of the party tried hard to look as if they were not in the boat but were independent and detached spectators of the mischief. It was the funniest sight in the world to see them giving sidelong glances of deep concern at the clinging clouds of smoke and the fussy jets of water, and then calmly viewing the scenery around as though there were no such things on the whole Thames let alone in Boulter's Lock, as skiff-loads, punt-loads, and canoe-loads of smoke-dried, and water-wetted humanity!

But worse remained behind—for Mrs. Brown Potter and party! Free of Boulter's and the other locks, the American launch went ahead furiously to Cliveden Woods. Without going at any very great speed—for high speed is not allowed on the river—it caught up everything on the way, and as it was doing its work without emitting smoke and smell, and there were no ladies in light dresses being washed out of their punts by its palpitating and pumping engine, the spirits of those on board rose considerably, and two or three of the passengers even looked glad that they were not those poor beggars down there, or over yonder, working for dear life with punt poles, paddles or sculls. And this, alas! turned out to be the pride before the fall! When the Detroit marvel was turned for home its engines stopped as dead as cemeteries, and no amount of persuasion, gentle or otherwise, though exercised by two expert engineers, would move it. So there was nothing for it but to be towed back. In the locks, Mrs. Brown Potter and her friends suffered the most depressing agonies of soul. There they were meeting the victims of their up journey shoulder to shoulder and face to face. And over the faces of those who had been attacked by the American launch with smoke and water there had settled a deadly expression of quietly happy triumph. So the demon launch of Detroit had to be towed home after all—and by a launch of sound English make! That was what the people around were evidently thinking, and Mrs. Brown Potter and party "just cockled up," as Miss Fannie Ward would say.

Who is the Painted Woman? That is what playgoers are asking who witnessed the production last week, at the Shakespeare Theatre, of a play "founded on episodes from the life of a London actress", and bearing the title which heads this paragraph. The following is all Messrs. Bennett and Bennett, the proprietors of the theatre, can supply us for our enlightenment, and I fear I can add nothing to their interesting story calculated to satisfy the curiosity they awaken: "A young girl, the daughter of a keeper of a gambling saloon in Queensland, was forced by her father to sing and dance to his rough customers"; and these gentlemen, remarking her pink and white complexion (a thing we are assured, in spite of the spread of civilisation and face-improvers, which is "quite unknown in the Bush"), at once nicknamed her the Painted Woman.

"In after years", go on our voluntary contributors, "when she had become a famous actress in Australia and London, she still retained her nickname"; and here Messrs. Bennett and Bennett are careful to add that whenever she was spoken of, in these days of her histrionic fame, as the Painted Lady, "one would always hear with the same breath that she was a good and true woman". (Applause from the gallery.) I have been giving the Shakespeare Theatre piece a magnificent advertisement by enquiring of all my theatrical friends for that famous Australian and English actress from the Queensland gambling den, but although I have put my questons to ladies and gentlemen who happen to know the personal history of every actor and actress of the past and the present century, I am none the wiser. Unless I track the lady down very soon, I shall feel it my duty to suspect her of having come from Sheffield and gone to Jericho.

The very day before her marriage with Mr. Wilfrid Cotton at the Registrar's, Maidenhead, Miss Ada Reeve was entertaining a large family party on a launch on the upper Thames, and everyone who passed her remarked, not only how well she looked, but how happy. In a pink frock and hat, and with cheeks to match, the clever little lady was looking absolutely radiant; in fact, she was so lost in happiness that she didn't seem to know that a handsome young man was sitting quite close to her! An actress in a passing launch drew her attention to the young man, and raised her eyes inquiringly. Miss Reeve became more radiant than ever, and in reply to the interrogative eyebrows of her friend, simply said, "Read the next M. A. P. and you'll know all about it"! The "next M. A. P." contained, in addition to Miss Ada Reeve's "Chapter of Autobiography," an account of her marriage with Mr. Wilfrid Cotton!

M. Bertin has undoubtedly made, in his own little way, quite a big success at the Oxford. Out of his repertoire of forty imitations, he has wisely chosen the artistes with whom an English audience will be—or are supposed to be—familiar. "Place aux dames" was the advice of his London manager, and accordingly the young Parisian is only giving imitations of ladies. His sketch of Yvette Guilbert was the first he attempted, at the very beginning of his career, and it remains the most popular to-day.

THE CHARGE AGAINST "COLONEL" LYNCH.

PROCEEDINGS AT BOW STREET.

For the eighth time "Colonel" Lynch was brought up at Bow-street, on July 22, on a charge of treason. The case was again taken specially by Sir Albert de Rutzen in the lower court, the ordinary business of the day being transacted in the small court reserved for extradition cases. Mr. Sutton and Mr. Charles Mathews conducted the case for the Director of Public Prosecutions; the Hon. Charles Russell defended.

The wife of the prisoner, who was accompanied by several ladies occupied a front seat in court; and the Director of Public Prosecutions (the Earl of Desart) watched the proceedings from the magistrate's bench.

Captain Robert Byrne-Begg, in the Field Intelligence Department of the War Office, said that between June 18, 1900, and the beginning of February, 1901 he acted as assistant intelligence officer to the military government at Pretoria. During that period he found a number of papers of the State Secretary of the late South African Republic. Among others he found a field-cornets certificate dated January 18, 1900 which was signed at Pretoria by Arthur Lynch, also an oath of allegiance to the late South African Republic signed on the same date by the prisoner. The witness also found at the offices of the Transvaal Government at Pretoria the oath of "Colonel" Lynch on his acceptance of the position of colonel in the Irish Brigade. It was sworn by him before J. W. Reitz, at Pretoria, on February 10, 1900.

FREE STATE BURGHER'S EVIDENCE.

Francois Alwyn Viljoen, a burgher of the Orange Free State, now staying in London, deposed that on the outbreak of the war in October, 1899, he was in Johannesburg, acting as assistant manager to a firm of timber merchants. Early in the month of March, 1900, he was sent from Johannesburg to join the Irish Brigade, in the Commissariat Department. He was asked by Major Mitchell, of the Irish Brigade, to proceed to Glencoe, where the brigade was quartered. The witness went by rail to Glencoe and found the brigade encamped close to the railway station. Acting on instructions, he reported himself to "Colonel" Lynch, who appeared to be in command. He remained there until the beginning of the following May, the prisoner being in command during the whole of that time. There were about forty men under him.

Mr. Mathews: Of what nationality?

The Witness: It was hard to tell. He continued that during the whole of the time he was at Glencoe he did not see the brigade engaged in hostilities.

IRISH BRIGADE AT VOLKSRUST.

In the beginning of May a retreat was made to Volksrust, a three-days, march. The prisoner went with them. He was dressed as an ordinary civilian, and rode on horseback, carrying a revolver. Several waggons conveying provisions and small arms ammunition accompanied the brigade. They remained at Volksrust a few days, and the retreat was then continued to Vereeniging on the directions of General Lucas Meyer, who from that time assumed command, the prisoner acting under him. The retreat from Volksrust to Vereeniging was made by way of Elandsfontein Junction. At the latter place several of the men deserted, there being only about eight or ten left. The prisoner and the witness remained. At Vereeniging a stay for two days was made. While there, the witness asked "Colonel" Lynch if they could go back to Johannesburg. He at first gave his consent for the brigade to go there but afterwards changed his mind. However, the men, disregarding the latter's command, went to Johannesburg by road, taking the waggons with them. The journey took them about twenty hours, and they arrived there on May 20 or 21, about eight or ten days before the occupation of the town by Lord Roberts.

"COLONEL" LYNCH AT JOHANNESBURG.

On May 24, the birthday of the late Queen, the witness saw the prisoner for the last time in the recruiting office of the 2nd Irish Brigade at Johannesburg. The prisoner then "kicked up a row" with him for disobeying his orders, and said he was waiting there for the men to rejoin the brigade. He added that the best thing they could do was to come together again. Major Mitchell was present to the interview, and concurred in the prisoner's suggestion that the men should rejoin. Witness declined the invitation, but some of the men went with him.

While at Vereeniging the prisoner had told the witness that the 1st Irish Brigade had captured some English prisoners at Kroonstadt, but he was not able to verify that statement. While they were on the march the prisoner was frequently seen to write, many of his orders being written ones. The witness was acquainted with his handwriting, and to the best of the witness's belief the signatures to the oaths spoken of by the last witness were those of the prisoner, as was also that of the document headed "An Appeal to Irishmen."

THE RETREAT FROM GLENCOE.

Hugh Tanner Galbraith, a medical practitioner, said that for the last three years he had carried on his profession at Dundee, which was about six miles from Glencoe. The witness remained at Dundee during the Boer occupation of the town, from October 20, 1899, to May 15, 1900. He was in charge, with Major Daly, of the British sick and wounded. After the relief of Ladysmith he remembered the Boers retreating to Glencoe, near to where they took up their position. While there "Colonel" Lynch called to see the witness. He told him he was Colonel in command of the 2nd Irish Brigade, and they generally discussed the war together. The witness asked him how he came to be connected with the brigade, but he could not remember that he gave any definite reason for fighting with the Boers. The witness had heard some reports of the brigade, and he questioned the prisoner as to the nationalities of the men. He replied that they were of most nationalities but very few Irishmen. In answer to further question put to him by the witness, prisoner said he was born in Australia, of Irish parentage, and was resident in Paris. The witness understood him to say that he had just come from the neighbourhood of Ladysmith.

ANOTHER REMAND.

Mr. Mathews announced that that was as far as the Treasury could go with the case that day, and suggested the following Tuesday as a convenient day for going on with the case.

Mr. Russell asked for information as to the approximate date of the trial. The defendant was in the same difficulty as the Treasury in that it might be possible for him to have to send to South Africa for his witnesses. He should prefer that the trial should not take place before October 15.

Mr. Mathews promised that the Treasury would give the accused every information on that point in their power, and the magistrate ordered a remand for a week.

TOUR ROUND THE WORLD.

AN ENTERPRISING JOURNALIST.

There has just arrived in Calcutta a young Canadian journalist, who is touring round the world to study mankind from China to Peru. He was born in Halifax, and after leaving school joined the "New York Herald," with which paper he is at present connected. He left New York on the 22nd December 1897, and travelled by land as far as possible over the whole American Continent, traversing Canada, Alaska, Mexico, Peru, Chili, Brazil and the Argentine. He then left for Europe, and after visiting Great Britain toured the Continent and was made a prisoner, for some reason he was unable to discover, in Turkey and kept in durance for a month. He got to China during the war, and was wounded in the left wrist at Tientsin. He has practically lost the use of his left hand. He was afterwards captured by pirates and after being kept in confinement for three months, was ransomed by the Chinese authorities for 5,000 dollars. He then travelled through French Indo-China, Siam and Burma and arrived in Calcutta on the 10th inst. After a short stay he will proceed to Afghanistan and Persia, then to Africa and Australia, and after that home. He hopes to complete his itinerary in 1905.

THE BOY AND THE CHEETAH.

A Coonoor correspondent writes:—Rather a "tall" tiger, or to speak quite truthfully, a cheetah story comes from Mulanoor. I give it "verbatim" as it was told to me. One fine day a certain planter's wife sent her nurse and baby out for a walk. The time was evening, and a "chokra" accompanied the nurse and child; a favourite terrier also went with them. During the walk the dog ran into the jungle, and shortly after he disappeared; a terrified yelp sounded from the jungle. The "chokra" instantly said, "one cheetah Missy," and, unlike the usual native knowing no fear plunged into the jungle after the dog. Here the story is taken up by the brave "chokra" who modestly relates that he came suddenly upon the cheetah with the dog in his mouth; that he seized the dog and pulled him away from Mr. Spots, who hurled at him like a big tom cat, and struck him on the shoulder with his paw, and knocked him down! He was not at all frightened, oh! dear, no, and the cheetah ran away. The narrator went on to tell me that the "chokra" actually returned unhurt and carrying the dog who was badly mauled on the neck and shoulders; and, though this is said to have happened 10 days ago I was assured that the dog is still alive.

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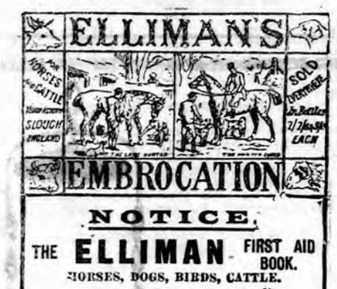

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THE MORAL.

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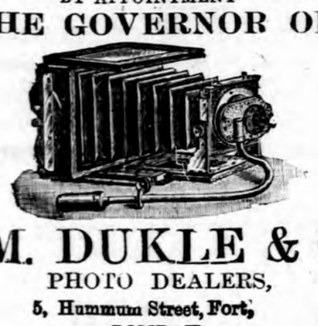

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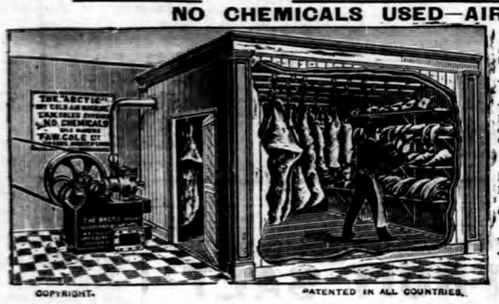

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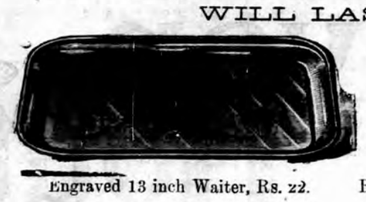

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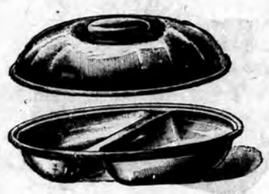

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1 " " 29
1½ " " 38

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